The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. III—NO. 41. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876. WHOLE NO. 145.

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SCOURING and DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Clothing repaired and altered. 145

THE WISDOM OF LIFE.

BY JOHN STUART BLACKIE, PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Would you lead a happy life,
Free from melancholy,
Gnawing care and thorny strife,
And plunges of blind folly—
I will tell you how to live
Heartily and truly,
With sweet honey in your hive,
Like a bee in July.

Like the bee, be out and work
When the sun is shining,
Never in a corner lurk,
Whimpering and whining,
If you scour the fields, you'll find
Thyme, or mint, or clover;
Something to a willing mind
God will still discover.

When the sky is grim and gray,
Though the clouds rain fountains,
March; and molehills on your way
Don't mistake for mountains.
If a ghost beside you stand,
Make no fearful comment;
But face the shadow boldly, and
'Tis vanished in a moment.

What the folks of you may say
Never mind a rattle,
Spin your quiet yarn, while they
Waste their wind in battle,
Lies that float on wintry wings
With windy haste will perish:
But the seed of truthful things
Time's fruitful womb will cherish.

Wear your heart not on your sleeve;
But on just occasion
Let men know what you believe
With breezy ventilation;
Prove the good, and make them thine,
With warm embrace and ample;
But never cast your pearls to swine,
Who turn and rend and trample.

Make a penny when you can,
'Tis useful as a tool is,
But who says, *Money makes the man*,
A meagre-witted fool is.
Rich is he whose genial breast,
With liberal salutation,
Hath welcomed all that's bright and best
Throughout the wide creation.

THE QUEEN'S LITTLE SHOES.

On the sixth of January, 1779, at the feast of the Epiphany, there occurred on board the French frigate *Heron*, as she lay at the pier previous to her departure from France, a scene piquant enough to merit recital.

All the officers whose services were not in actual demand were promenading the quarter-deck, smoking, chatting, and otherwise whiling away the time, when suddenly a young midshipman mounted the gang-plank from the pier, crying, "Hats off, gentlemen! hats off!—the queen approaches." Yet, strange to say, Marie Antoinette had not quitted Versailles, for at that moment she might have been found in a corner of the *chateau*, under the shelter of etiquette, playing high comedy *en famille*, taking the cue from Count d'Artois, and having for prompter the Count de Provence. She filled the principal *role* in "De Devrin du Village"—the village soothsayer—and sang with feeling

"J'ai perdu mon serviteur,
J'ai perdu tout mon bonheur,"

words which she had occasion afterward to repeat often enough, poor, unfortunate queen, who had already fallen in history, and was destined soon to fall in a drama as full of poetry, as beautiful, and more pure than that of Marie Stuart.

Who, then, was the usurper? Who, twelve hundred leagues from Versailles, had taken up the sceptre which the legitimate queen had for an instant abandoned for a shepherd's crook? Let us hasten to assure the reader that there was no imposition, no crime nor high treason there; the royalty that honored the *Heron* with its presence was only the fugitive "royalty of the beau," which, by chance, had fallen to a pretty Creole of Martinique, a relative of the captain, who, under charge of an aged aunt, was journeying to the metropolis, in a vague search for fortune and inheritance.

In truth, it was to be regretted that the young queen was only playing queen, for she carried her high and novel honors with a grace which Catherine II. or Marie Theresa might have envied.

"On your knees, beautiful page," said she, addressing the youth who had announced her; "do you not see that I have dropped my glove? Approach, my ministers, and do not smile, for the question to be discussed is a grave one. I love my subjects, and, do you hear? I desire above all things that my subjects love me in return; we must, then, decide as to whether I shall wear a blue or a white rosette to gain their homage. How is this? It seems that my Prime Minister permits himself to puff the smoke of tobacco into the nostrils of his sovereign, in lieu of incense." And thus, with a thousand innocent sallies, with a thousand little coquetries, did she cause the old sailors to laugh so heartily and long that the fire of their pipes died out, and they forgot to light them.

But one who seemed to enjoy the sport more than the rest was Pierre Hello, a native of Breton, an old sea-dog, with more scars than wrinkles, who upon that very morning had received a medal of honor—a tardy acknowledgement of his long service—and who, for that reason, had been admitted as a guest to the captain's table for the day.

Marie Rose, as the little lady was called, listened breathlessly to the wonderful stories related by the old man-of-war's-man, and had complimented and caressed him until the heart of the old sailor palpitated with as much emotion at the praises of this young beauty as at the moment when he received his medal. He alone waited upon her, and, indeed, upon him devolved the entire care of the child, owing to the fact of her aunt's being a sufferer from gout and unable to leave her comfortable chair, where she spent most of her time reading the life of her favorite saint, Augustine, only looking up, from time to time, to cry, "This way, Minette! this way!" as she saw her cat or her niece chasing a sunbeam.

But Maria Rose, with that daring and perfect freedom possessed by most young girls of her age, one moment would climb up the cordage, balancing herself on the ropes, while brave Pierre watched from below, ready to catch her in his arms should she be blown down to the deck, or to jump overboard, should she fall into the sea. Then, tiring of that, she would amuse the unemployed officers or men with a song or dance, until attentive Pierre seemed suddenly to have found intelligence enough to comprehend the verses and appreciate the grace of the little elf. The day following that of her mock coronation Marie Rose seemed sad and dispirited, and her old friend Pierre was at a loss to know what trouble affected his favorite. She, observing his questioning looks, took him into her confidence, and told him her sadness was caused by a prediction made to her by an old negress, said to be a witch, who lived in the forest near her home, and to whom Marie Rose had been in the habit of secretly bringing food. The words of the prophecy being so strange the child fully remembered them. They were as follows:—"Good little missy, me saw in the night—a great bird—mount up—up—very high in the air, with a rose in its beak. You are that rose; you will be very unhappy—you will be a queen—then comes great tempest—and you perish." "And yesterday," said she, "I was queen, and now I am expecting the tempest which is to carry me away."

"Never fear, mademoiselle," replied Pierre; "if anything happens to the *Heron*, you have only to seize hold of my belt, like this, see!—and, with the help of God and my patron saint, you will be towed ashore as gently 'as a sloop by a three-master!'"

Marie Rose, somewhat reassured by the words of honest Pierre, rewarded him by singing a song, the words of which embodied the prophecy of the old negress. But hers was an age when melancholy thoughts impress the mind but lightly, and the following day she was dancing as gayly as ever, utterly unmindful of the negress and her weird prophecy. Days and weeks past without wearing away the high spirits of the child, but, alas! not without wearing her little shoes.

The last skip of a farandole carried away the fragment of thread which held them together; and the wardrobe of the ladies being very scant, (having delaying purchasing until their arrival in Paris,) poor Marie Rose was soon forced to spend her time seated by the side of her aunt, hiding her little bare feet in the folds of her dress, able only to move her head, the loss of her shoes holding her captive, like the princess in the story, awaiting the coming of a cavalier to deliver her.

The cavalier came in the person of Pierre Hello.

"Allow such pretty feet to go bare!" said he, indignantly. "One must be without heart."

But if, as the poet says, indignation makes poetry, it does not follow that it can make shoes.

Pierre reflected and scratched his head, turning his quid from cheek to cheek. The quid is to the mind of the sailor as the hands are to a clock—when the mind is working the quid is turning.

And Pierre had undertaken to think out a problem difficult even to a mathematician—to make something out of nothing—a problem that God alone has determined.

"A piece of leather! My pipe and my medal for a piece of leather!" cried Pierre, (like Richard for a horse.)

He searched all over the ship, and peered into every crevice where even a mouse might have been concealed, when suddenly he gave a cry of joy—a cry such as might have come from a Harpagon when he found his treasure, or Rousseau on discovering a new plant. But it was neither flower nor treasure that Pierre had discovered; it was something of more value in his eyes. It was a boot!—the boot of a soldier who had been killed during a gale. And this boot had been tossed aside, no one knows how, while its mate was lying at the bottom of the sea, or perhaps in the stomach of a shark, thinking, like the rat of La Fontaine, that the things of earth concerned it not.

But Pierre Hello decided otherwise.

With the assistance of his knife, in lieu of an awl, he cut and shaped, in the course of an hour, that which we should be glad to call a pair of shoes, but candor forbids.

What he did make was not exactly shoes nor slippers, buskin nor moccasin; it was something entirely new in the art of shoemaking, something original and without a name; nevertheless, a thing perfectly secure and fully reliable as a protection for the feet. When they were finished, brave Pierre hastened with the offering to his little mistress, and, amid much laughter and great coaxing, persuaded her to put them on; then, placing her on the floor, he stood with arms akimbo, and admiringly exclaimed, "Viola!"

An hour later she was dancing away with a weight on each foot, to the vigorous applause of her admirers, having gained a double victory, for there was in this dance a combination of art and strength—it was Taglioni and Madame Saqui in one body.

At last, after a long voyage, the god ship arrived at its destination, and the time came for them to disembark.

The leave-taking of the little Creole and the old sailor was really touching.

"I will never forget you, and I will keep your shoes as a *souvenir*, as a relic," said Marie Rose, trying to console Pierre, who passed the back of his rough hand across his eyes, which looked suspiciously moist.

"Oh, no!" responded he, sadly shaking his head; "you are going to Paris, where you will soon forget your old friend and your little shoes."

"I will never forget," she repeated, as she was led away by her aunt, but continued looking back as long as Pierre was in sight. But Pierre Hello never knew whether she kept her word or not, as he was killed in an action not many months later.

But what of Marie Rose?

In the midst of our story comes the great French Revolution; a flood of war and carnage, which we will not dwell upon, but, closing our eyes, pass on to the time of the Empire, and proceed at once to the home of the noble but unfortunate Josephine, a widow in the eyes of the law, caused by a legal separation from Napoleon, but still an empress, and still adored by the French people, who had not approved of the divorce.

Sitting in an apartment of the palace, her arm resting carelessly on her piano, she was listening with a smile to a group of young ladies-of-honor, who were soliciting permission to give some charades in costume at the *chateau*.

"With pleasure, my children," said the kind Josephine; "I will even see to it that the costumes are furnished. Thanks to the generosity of the Emperor, my own wardrobe is all-sufficient; see what a merchant has just sent me!" and carelessly she spurned with her foot a magnificently embroidered robe which lay upon the floor.

The garment was so beautiful that the youngest of the ladies, enthusiastically clapping her hands, cried out: "Heavens! but your Majesty must be very happy!"

"Happy!" murmured Josephine, with a sigh; "yes, very happy."

She seemed lost in thought for a moment; her fingers moved mechanically over the keys of the instrument, playing that well-known romance—

"La fleur vent mourir ou la fleur
Est nee,
Et j'etais si bien sur ton cœur
Ma sœur!"

Then, throwing off the memories which oppressed her, she arose, saying, "Follow me, ladies, and select your costumes." Followed by the thoughtless throng, she entered the room where her wardrobe was kept. The eyes of the young ladies opened as wide as did those of the wood-chopper's son when he entered the cave of Ali Baba, at the lace and finery exposed to their gaze; everything that art could furnish and money procure was there.

"Take your choice, my children," said the generous Empress; "amuse yourselves in selecting from all the beautiful dresses which dazzle you so. You are free to take anything you find, with one exception, and that is too sacred for any one to touch."

"But," she continued, seeing curiosity depicted in their faces, "I may show you this wonderful treasure."

You may imagine how the minds of those young girls were affected. What new wonder were they to behold? Could it be possible that anything more precious than what they already beheld could exist? Smiling at the wonder she had herself created in their minds, she slowly drew from the corner of he jewel-case, not a present of Napoleon, not the gift of a geni, but the handiwork of Pierre Hello—the little shoes of Marie Rose—for you have guessed ere now that the Empress Josephine and the little barefooted dancer are one and the same person.

When the sword of Bonaparte began to hew Europe, Josephine Marie Rose Tascher de la Pagerie was chosen as a happy queen.

But there came tempests and storms, enemies fell upon and crushed France, and amid all this the prophecy of the old negress was fulfilled.

The bird had dropped its rose—and the Creole of the Three Islands, twice crowned queen perished amid the tempest.

A young fellow from Canada applied to a wholesale house on Jefferson avenue yesterday for a situation as drummer, saying that he had had a good deal of experience.

"What house have you traveled for?" inquired the head of the concern.

"No house."

"Then you cannot have had much experience."

"Haven't I? I've been a drummer for sixteen years, and if you can find a man in this town who'll take a snare drum and play with a fife any better'n I can I'll buy him out at two hundred cents on the dollar?"

Negotiations ended right here.

A SHARP REPARTEE.—Mr. Wendell Phillips was once riding in a railroad car, when he was addressed by a man of such rotundity that he seemed to carry everything before him. The man asked Mr. Phillips what was the object of his life.

"To benefit the negro," was the bland reply.

"Then why don't you go South to do it?"

"That is worth thinking of. I see a white cravat around your neck: pray what is the object of your life?"

"To save souls from hell."

"May I ask whether you propose to go there to do it?"

The law of the table is beauty—a respect to the common soul of the guests. Everything is unreasonable which is private to two or three or any portion of the company. Tact never violates for a moment this law; never intrudes the orders of the house, the vices of the absent, or a tariff of expenses, or professional privacies; as we say, we never "talk shop" before company. Lovers obstain from caresses, and haters from insults, while they sit in one parlor with common friends.—*R. W. Emerson.*

Medicine is widely studied among young Russian ladies, and the lecturers and professor and directors who teach them medicine and chemistry, report most favorably on their perseverence and energy and quickness of intelligence. The teachers of chemistry are specially loud in their commendations.

Three friends are useful to us—a candid friend, a faithful friend, and a friend who will listen to what we say—who will consider of what is said to him, and who speaks little but to the purpose. Also, three are pernicious: the hypocrite, the flatterer, and the great talker.—*Confucius.*

This is the time of year when you resovle to rise early and don't.

A PAUPER BOY'S LUCK.

Claimed from an Almshouse by a Noble Russian Lady.

On board the steamship Lafayette, which sailed for Havre recently, was a passenger boy, Gilbert Lewis by name, who has a singular history, which is set forth as far as known below:

Two weeks after his birth, sixteen years ago, he was deserted by his mother, who went to South Carolina, in consequence of some family trouble with her husband. Meanwhile the late civil war broke out, and for a time all communication was cut off between the Northern and Southern States. The mother succeeded, through the influence of both the French and British consuls, in crossing the lines, and arrived in New York in the latter part of the year 1860. On inquiry at the New York Hotel she was informed that her husband had given her child out to nurse, and notwithstanding every effort, she failed to find any trace of it. The various consuls were waited upon, large deposits were made with them in order to employ private detectives, and even the police authorities of the city were ultimately taken into confidence, but all failed, and the despairing mother sailed for Europe, having almost abandoned every hope of again seeing her offspring. She then prosecuted a search for her husband, which resulted in the discovery that he committed suicide by drowning on his way from here to Liverpool, but a letter was found in his stateroom giving the name and address of the nurse who had charge of his son.

The nurse had changed her residence, and for a number of years, despite the most diligent search, she could not be found. In the early part of last September the Russian consul, Mr. Bodisco, received a letter from the Court of St. Petersburg, instructing him, as well as the chancellor, to leave nothing undone to discover the whereabouts of the child, and in fact offering a reward for his recovery. The mother is a wealthy French lady, and is married to a Russian nobleman.

With a view to ascertaining the facts of the case, a reporter waited upon the nurse, Mrs. Matilda Webber, a resident of Westchester, who told the following story in substance: "Between sixteen and seventeen years ago I was called upon to wait on a lady at the New York Hotel. She gave birth to a boy, but without any intimation she suddenly left the city, and after a number of weeks her husband, a French nobleman named Denier, called upon me and told me that he was going to sail for Europe and did not wish to be encumbered with his child. He promised to send regular remittances, but we never heard from him; the consequence was, that being very poor, we were compelled to send the boy to the almshouse. Here myself and my husband visited him frequently, but as soon as he got able to work he was hired out, and this is the last I heard of him until he was taken from Farmer Gleeson. Oh! his mother was a noble-looking lady, and well known in fashionable circles before she went South. Through her intercession I went on to Washington to wait on the daughter of Mrs. Lealne, and there learned that she belonged to one of the most aristocratic families in Paris. Her husband was a large banker, and their visit to this country was a mere hunting excursion. I have seen the boy, and there is no doubt about his identity. He is at present staying at the Belmont Hotel, and will sail for Paris on Saturday."

On calling at the hotel the writer found the boy, who was registered as "Gilbert Lewis." He is sixteen years of age, with dark piercing eyes and jet-black hair; his hands show that he has been used to hard toil, being cut and scarred in several places. He said: "I go by the name of Gilbert Lewis, but I don't believe that is my right name. The squire, Mr. Palmer, who has charge of the almshouse at Tarrytown, told me it was only an assumed one. I can read and write, and understand a great many things. The boys in the asylum have frequently chided me in regard to my birth. At my own request I was hired out of the institute, first to a farmer named Fuller; outside of plowing and harrowing, I had to milk fifty cows morning and evening. From Mr. Fuller's I went to Mr. Gleeson's, an adjoining farmer, where I had to work still harder. A gentleman from the city brought me from Tarrytown on Tuesday last, and although I am going to Paris, I have no idea who my parents are, and would as lief go back to the farm again.

Mr. Bodisco, the Consul General, states that in September last he received a letter from Mrs. Caroline Deiner, dated from St. Petersburg, inquiring after her child, which was soon followed by a communication from the Minister at Washington through the Legation. "The mother," said the consul, "is not of 'gentle blood' anyhow. She has simply written another letter, asking me to find her child, and I have succeeded." "This," says the reporter, "must have cost considerable labor. Who is it that defrays the expenses and how is it that the Russian Minister at Washington has taken any part in the matter?" "The expenses of the boy," said the consul, "are already paid, but outside of this I must confess the story is a novel one. For instance, I give him in charge to the captain of the Lafayette. On his arrival at Havre he will be sent by rail to Paris. His friends don't know him, and the only possible signal of identification that could be arranged upon is his wearing a yellow and blue ribbon on his hat. This will be telegraphed from Havre to Paris, so that on arrival mistakes may be obviated."—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

PEN PORTRAIT OF DOM PEDRO.—We find in print this outline sketch of the Emperor of Brazil:—In the full vigor of life (he has just passed his fiftieth year,) of Herculean mould, standing over six feet and three inches in his stockings, with a well proportioned frame, hardened and developed from his earliest youth in all the manly and athletic exercises, Dom Pedro on horseback at a review might be fairly matched as an ideal emperor with the late Nicholas of Russia himself. But he is also one of the most accomplished, and one of the most conscientious of the rulers of men. From his earliest years he showed a rare passion for study, and made great progress, especially in the exact sciences, in the military art, in mechanics, and in natural history. He is a fine linguist, speaking and writing French, Spanish, English, German, and Italian, as well as his native Portuguese. In Brazil he is equally loved and revered. His reign has been marked by a steady development of all the best interests of his empire, and the influence of the Emperor has been steadily thrown on the side of liberal reform in the institutions, as well as of material improvement in the social and industrial condition of Brazil. The manners of the Emperor are simple, winning, and dignified, and his personal habits rather those of a quiet English gentleman than of a tropical prince. Foreigners complain of the court as more than republican in respect to the absence of pomp, ceremony, and display; but the Brazilians are well pleased with a sovereign who thinks more of bettering the condition of his subjects than of dazzling travellers at their expense. Few subordinates in a public office in Washington are so easily accessible as this ruler of ten millions of men. Dom Pedro has labored hard to promote immigration into Brazil, and therefore, he has thrown all the weight of his convictions and his example against the institution of slavery. In 1871-72 Dom Pedro made a visit of eight months to Europe, during which time he devoted himself with the ardor of a private student to the investigation of everything that could tend to the advantage of Brazil. He astonished specialists in every European country by his minute and fresh acquaintance with their own subjects, and everywhere made the strongest impression by his intellectual ability, his amenity and his utter freedom from pretensions of all kinds. In London he was particularly liked. By eight in the morning he always got through his breakfast, and was in his carriage visiting all manner of interesting localities long before the English fashionable world had got through with its coffee. Those who devote themselves to entertaining him here must be prepared to know what they are talking about, and really to be whatever they would like to have their guest suppose them.

The use of the "Cachemere shawl" was first introduced in Paris by a young Greek, the wife of a Frenchman. She was very beautiful, and was the fashion for several seasons. Her exquisite loveliness enhanced the beauty of the garment, and all the grand dames wrapped themselves in what, to day, is called the India camel's hair shawl.

A gentleman of Rochester, New York, whose name is not made public, has expressed a purpose of giving, to the University of Virginia a cabinet of minerals worth $25,000, and $15,000 with which to erect a building for the exhibition and use of the collection, on condition that a fund of $12,000 is provided for its preparation and care.

HYPATIA AND CYRIL.

PAGAN SAINT AND CHRISTIAN FIEND.

Hypatia, the daughter of Theon, a distinguished mathematician of Alexandria, is the heroine both of history and romance; and one hardly knows whether history, moved to exaggeration by the pathos of her tragic fate, has woven a story more romantic than ordinary fiction, or whether the romance written by Charles Kingsley, in his finest vein, is, as has been alleged, truer than most histories. After careful examination, however, we must demur to the verdict of one that Hypatia is "a myth and a shade." She was undoubtedly a real and most fascinating woman, who by her exquisite beauty, her cultured genius, her mastery of philosophic systems, her rare gift of eloquence, and her lofty purity of soul, inspired admiration akin to adoration, and became forever illustrious as the persuasive expounder, in the early part of the fifth century, of Neo-Platonism in the Academy of Alexandria. For this work she was prepared by studious attendance at the school of Plutarch, in Athens, and by profound reflection upon the doctrine of Plotinus, her predecessor in Egypt. The exact particulars of what she taught cannot now be ascertained, inasmuch as her philosophical lectures, along with her two mathematical treatises, have been lost; nothing, in fact, of her actual work remaining, except an astronomical table inserted in her father's book. She seems, however, to have believed that all philosophical systems contained elements of truth, and that she could by selecting and uniting these elements—especially as found in Plato and Aristole and Zoroaster—produce a perfect scheme for the conduct of thought and life without the aid of Christianity. She was thus among the last sincere and noble advocates of pagan literature and religion against the exclusive pretensions of the incoming belief in the divinity and undivided worship of Christ. She held to a plurality of gods—not in the grosser forms of polytheism, but in the notion that Ideas became personified as gods and heroes and men; and so exercised government in the varied departments of nature and society. Combining with these views the theory of an inner illumination, or of enthusiastic intuitions afforded by the gods to every pure and aspiring soul; and illustrating the seeming truth of this theory by the marvelous insight of her own genius and the unblemished course of her own career, she was admirably fitted to assist in carrying out the plan adopted by Julian, the Apostate Emperor, and some of his successors, of opposing eloquent philosophical lectures to the fiery sermons of the Christians. That there must have been many valuable speculations, and an ample exhibition of learning in her teachings is evident from the circumstance that some of the foremost men of the day ranked themselves among her pupils. Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais, sat at her feet as a disciple in philosophy, and addressed her subsequently in his letters in a tone of intense veneration. Nor was she wanting in political talents and knowledge. Such was her sagacity and discretion in this direction that, it is said, Orestes, the Prefect of Egypt, never undertook any important enterprise without first having consulted her. Her influence—derived from an extraordinary gift of spontaneous and fervid eloquence, as well as from the most attractive personal charms united with spotless virtue—was extensive and commanding.

The splendid chariots and liveried slaves of the wealthy and noble stood in throngs at the door of her Academy. Though doubtless many would have been glad to aspire to her hand, yet it was a part of her philosophical education to entertain the absurd notion, common to the Manicheans and monks of that period, that marriage was a degradation, if not a sin. And, therefore, "in the bloom of beauty and in the maturity of wisdom, the modest maid," as Gibbon says, "refused her lovers and instructed her disciples."

To what complexion her instructions would have come at last—for such a spirit must make progress inevitably toward the light; or whether she would have been able to restore for a brief hour the Greek deities to their abdicated throne over the human imagination—we are left only to conjecture, since her career was brought to a sudden and tragic end by the agency of Cyril, the Patriarch of Alexandria. And here we pause to note the striking and distressing contrast presented between these two characters. Fortunately a system is to be judged by its intrinsic merits and legitimate tendency rather than by the deedsof its professed followers. Hypatia, the advocate of heathenism, seemed to be imbued with the spirit and charity of Christianity; Cyril, the preacher of Christianity, was actuated by the spirit and malignity of heathenism. The first was better than her creed; the second far worse; hence the creed of neither is to be decided upon by the inconsistencies of its disciple.

Even while, as an unknown monk, Cyril was praying and fasting in the desert, his thoughts, it is alleged, "were still fixed upon the world;" and he readily enough left his solitude to assume, under the office of a Christian bishop, the proud "state and authority of a civil magistrate." Naturally of a tyrannical disposition, one of his first acts after his accession to power was to shut up the churches and to seize the sacred vessels of the Novatians for differing—much to their credit—from himself in opinion and morals. He next led in person a riotous multitude of ignorant and bigoted followers in an attack on the Jewish synagogues. Unarmed and unprepared, the Jews were incapable of of resistance; their houses of prayer were levelled with the ground, and the episcopal warrior, after rewarding his troops with the plunder of their goods, expelled from the city the remnant of the unbelieving nation. By resorting to wholesale bribery in corrupting the Imperial court at Constantinople, and by introducing a turbulent crowd of armed retainers and slaves into the Synod of Ephesus, he succeeded in getting Nestorius, a rival bishop, deposed and banished into the wilds of Africa. Not all the rulers of the church, however, were deceived or governed by this "busy, insolent, and envious priest," as he was called in a letter summoning him to answer for his violence. A synod of fifty bishops, headed by John, the Patriarch of Antioch, seeing his errors and passions, proceeded solemnly to depose him, in turn, from his episcopal authority, but without avail, inasmuch as his gold around the throne of Theodosius, the emperor, was more powerful than their zeal for purity of doctrine and practice.

It was this Cyril, possessed of such a dark and cruel character, that came into conflict with the pure and beautiful Hypatia, and in the following way. Jealous of Hypatia's influence over Orestes, the Prefect, and hating the latter on account of his sympathy with pagan philosophy, he first instigated a mob of five hundred Nitrian monks to assail the Prefect while riding in his chariot through the streets. Orestes, though wounded, finally escaped with his life, and, when order was restored, put to death Ammonius, who had been foremost in the attempt to assassinate him. But Cyril, in order to fan anew the flame of zeal thus likely to die out, had "the name of Ammonius changed to that of Thaumassius, the Wonderful; his body transported in solemn procession to the cathedral; his tomb decorated with the trophies of martyrdom; and the Patriarch ascended the pulpit to celebrate the magnanimity of an assassin and a rebel." Of this act Orestes, powerless against the superior influence of Cyril over the populace of Alexandria and over the Emperor Theodosius at Constantinople, could take no adequate notice; and it was soon followed by another, whose mournful and pathetic tragedy causes the heart to shudder even after the lapse of fifteen hundred years. Cyril's monks, inflamed under his manipulation to a fanatical hatred of Hypatia's teachings, and embracing the welcome delusion that she was also a profligate sorceress of heathenism, laid wait for her, in the year 415, while she was returning from the Academy, flushed, probably with a sense of the admiration and victory of her splendid abilities as a lecturer. "She was seized, stripped naked, dragged into the Cæsarium, (the name of a Christian church,) and torn piecemeal with fragments of shells and pottery. The flesh was wrenched from her bones, and what remained was burned in a place called the Cinaron."

Thus perished, in the flower of her loveliness and wisdom, the "last noble woman whom Greek paganism produced." And what shall we say of the Christian bishop who protected, at any rate, and probably inspired, her murderers? Would it be too much to quote with approbation the language of Theodoret, who said, "The only fear was that hell would find him too unpleasant a guest, and send him back to earth?"

The work that Hypatia actually accomplished was comparatively insignificant. Her school and her errors, like her mangled limbs, have vanished from sight; but her character abides as an unceasing inspiration to all who love beauty, eloquence, goodness and truthfulness to conviction, wherever found. Under the spell wrought by contemplating her lofty virtues, Canon Kingsley framed one of the most exquisite ideals of womanhood to be found in modern historical fiction; and, under another name, these same virtues have passed into a legendary romance of the Catholic Church, there to awaken many to a conception of the higher and nobler life. For, two centuries after her death, she "was transformed into the famous Saint, of Alexandria; the Christians whom she opposed into pagan philosophers confuted; Cyril into Maxentius the persecutor; the postsherds of the Cinaron into the toothed wheels miraculously broken by lightning from heaven; and Hypatia installed for a thousand years to come as one of the four virgin saints of Christendom. So does the whirligig of time bring round its revenges, and every noble soul, even under a feigned name and circumstance, has its nobleness acknowledged, and does not the work which it intended, but the work of which it is really capable."—*Rev. Dr. Doolittle in Christian at Work.*

From the Temple Bar.

L'AUTO-DA-FE.

In the hush of the winter midnight—
In the hush of the sleeping house—
When no weird wind stirs the gloomy fire
The spirits of storm to rouse;

When never a glint of moonlight
Gleams from the great black sky,
By the red fire's glow, as it smoulders low,
We crouch, my letters and I.

My letters they lie where I tossed them,
On the crimson hearthrug there,
Still, vield and bright, in the ruddy light,
As cobras in their lair.

I push the hair from my forehead,
That burns and throbs so fast,
Thinking the while with a strange, dull smile,
Of the task I must do at last.

Who knows, but I the comfort
Those foolish letters have been?
The depth and scope—the strength and hope—
Of those "leaves" that are always "green?"

Who knows, but I, how sadly,
To-morrow, I and my dream,
By the ashes gray will weep and say,
"Woe's me for that vanished gleam."

"The gleam of idle gladness,
The glimmer of memories bright,
That hid each line of those letters of mine—
Those letters I burn to-night?"

Ah well! the dream was a folly;
Its joy was an idle thing,
Its hope was a lie, and its loyalty
Died of a whisperer's sting.

So a kiss—the last—to my letters,
A resolute hand, and—there!
Do the sad dark eyes of my Paradise
Meet mine through the fierce flame's flare?

From the New York Tribune.

MODERN MARRIAGE.

One or two incidents in last week's exchanges, which appear trivial enough to the casual reader, bear so directly upon a deep-rooted evil of our domestic life that it is worth our while to examine into their causes and results. One is an account of the suicide of a young married woman, "the cause an unfortunate attachment;" the other the shooting of a gay young fellow by a girl to whom he had paid attention for some years, but whom he had lately deserted to marry a fairer and wealthier rival. The young lady was of course acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the man is in a fair way of recovery from his flesh world. The local papers make haste to exculpate him from all blame, "as no engagement existed between the parties." In neither of these cases was the attachment of a criminal nature; the women suffered in nothing but the matter of feeling, which is so intangible and weightless a thing in public esteem that only insanity can excuse the desperate deeds to which it drove them.

Here is precisely the point to which we wish to call attention. What is the worth of a woman's honorable affection? or has it any at all? The courts award a handsome sum in dollar and cents as the price of wounded feeling in a case of breach of promise; and that to the very woman who ... the public to set a price upon their hearts prove that they have neither feeling, sensitiveness, nor delicacy to injure. In American private life, on the contrary, the pure affections of a young girl are the only possessions which by common consent are left totally unguarded, and which custom and every social law forbid shall be protected by any means whatever. A daughter is born, let us say, to parents of culture, and the highest social position; she is the centre of their hopes and plans, all their wealth and influence are brought to bear on the perfecting of her body and mind; no safeguard can be too vigilantly set to protect their treasure from any contamination of disease, impurity of thought, or vulgar manner. So far the course is rational and commendable. But from the day when she technically enters society, while she is guarded in other respects as carefully as before, any man is at liberty to gain her affection who chooses. Here is the result of that peculiar freedom of our American social system of which we are so apt to boast. The French demoiselle receives no attention from possible lovers unless in the presence of her mother or temporary guardian; the man who would begin a flirtation with an English girl of respectable family knows that he is passing the inspection of father, brothers, and most certainly the mother, who has been her nearest friend since birth. If his behavior indicate that he is trifling he may look for a sharp snubbing from the family and a prompt exclusion, and such punishment would be regarded simply a proper protection and a matter of course.

The American girl, on the contrary, is left wholly to her own guardianship. She has half a dozen intimates among the young fellows of her set; she corresponds with them, accompanies them to concerts and the opera unchaperoned, and sometimes winds up the evening by a supper at a restaurant which ends in the small hours. They are not ostensibly lovers—they are friends, *bons comarades*. She finds the half-friendly, half-passionate intercourse more intoxicating than direct love-making. She opens the depths of her innocent heart to the vulgar prying eyes; the favored intimate becomes an *habitue* of her house. In a few months, perhaps weeks, he knows more of the secret feelings, desires, aims of the girl, than her sister or brother, or the mother who bore her. He treats her personally with a liberty which is graduated by her individual character. But it is inevitably a liberty. The girl inevitably ends by loving him; the more unworldly, the more pure she is, the more likely is she to mistake his course as honorable. In the meanwhile, the man has not the slightest idea of marrying her; a very small minority of young men are in a marrying mood in these hard times; he has just as little idea of dishonoring or even injuring her in public esteem, but he accepts the intimacy or friendship of a young girl as one of the good things which society offers him; he would be a dull fool if when lovely Thais is left to sit beside him he did not take the goods the gods provide him. Meanwhile American society rules that the father and mother of the girl shall remain perfectly passive. The man may be the most desirable or unsuitable husband for their daughter, but they have no right to interfere until he formally proposes. If they should "ask his intention" according to the rational custom of our forefathers, the girl herself would be the first to rebel on the ground that she was made ridiculous, and that her "friend" was mistaken for her lover. When the friend betakes himself to fresh fields, the women controls her disappointment as she can, and marries somebody for an establishment or home; or, as in the present case, finds her pain too sharp to bear, and there is a murder or a suicide, and the usual chatter of insanity.

Now the mistake of which we complain is no sentimental grievance. The public are not likely to comprehend or weigh the bitterness of loss, the agony which dare not cry aloud of the deserted woman; but they can understand the fraud which she commits who brings to her husband and children worn-out affections, stale, hackneyed emotions; the dregs of the woman, in fact, whose real self was long ago given to half a dozen others. It is an actual partnership which has more to do with our prosperity than any other, and here we find the reason why one parties so often puts in fraudulent capital. There is not a fashionable circle, not a town or village, in which the records of our domestic life do not bear evidence of the debasing influence of this authorized universal custom of flirtation before marriage and Platonic friendship after. Here is the secret of indifference of wives and husbands, of their neglect of their children, of the reckless excitement by which they try to forget their bondage, and the divorce and adultery suits by which they end it.

The smallest dewdrop that rests on a lily at night holds in itself the image of a shining star, and in the most humble, insignificant person something good and true can always be found.

MY TRAMP.

I had seen him only once when I wrote you before, and I jotted down my first crude impressions hastily, and, I fear, without doing him justice. I suppose it is natural when we hear that a person is charged with a crime to take for granted that he is guilty, and is a villain generally; and our first impressions of him are colored more or less by this summary judgement. As I see him now, after a longer acquaintance, he looks very human; only a poor misguided, erring, naughty boy; a prodigal son of the nineteenth century, who has recklessly spent his subsistance in riotous living, has gone into the depths, been tempted, fallen, and may yet return to his Father, if, indeed, he be not too closely hedged in by the barriers which a Christian civilization has not yet removed.

The boy's story, as I have learned it both from himself and others, is briefly this: His parents died in his early childhood, and the family of children were scattered. There was money enough from the estate to give Tom a good common school education, and he was bright and quick to learn, and improved his advantages. But he was willful and headstrong, and no one controlled or guided him. His guardian petted him, gave him all the money he wanted as long as the money lasted, but a loose rein. He early learned to love the intoxicating cup, with a love which has well-nigh wrecked his manhood. He was active and quick to learn, and when money failed him could always turn his hand to something and earn more; which was as quickly spent. He learned a trade, but pursued at times several different avocations, in either of which he might have excelled, but for the habit of drink which constantly gained upon him. His money was spent as fast as earned; and when work failed, last summer, and there was no money in his pocket, he "tramped," as he said, trying to find work, but too much demoralized by the excessive use of stimulants, and by the company into which his love of strong drink had brought him, to care aught for his future. In this condition temptation assailed him. With his companions he became intoxicated. Between them a watch was stolen, and was found in his possession. He was arrested on charge of "larceny from the person," and thrown into jail to await trial. In this jail, associated with depraved and vicious men, he spent nearly five months before his trial, in an idleness and listlessness alleviated only the reading of books furnished him by the kindly sheriff, and such papers as were sent in to the prisoners by friends.

Amid the many disadvantages, there was one advantage in this imprisonment—he could obtain no liquor, and was obliged to practice total abstinence. And this reminds me to remark, in passing, that I have discovered a second remedy against the evils of liquor drinking. The first remedy is to shut up the saloons. The second is to shut up the men! One or the other alternative must certainly be adopted; and as the reasons against the first seem so weighty and powerful in the minds of many wise and philosophic men as to make it impracticable, I see nothing left but to adopt the second. And I would respectfully suggest that the shutting up be done before the mischief has been acomplished.

But to return to my poor prodigal. When I first saw him he impressed me as hard, and probably hopeless. There was a reckless, defiant expression in his eyes, and he laughed and jested as if he did not realize his terrible situation. But one day, when I came to talk with him about his past, and he told me of a far away sister whom he would not for worlds have the story of his disgrace reach, and when he said, with an effort at a laugh, that he supposed she was praying for him, and the laugh turned to a sob, and the tears overflowed the eyes no longer hard, but touchingly pitiful and tender, I knew my poor boy had a heart that could be reached.

When his trial came, Riley testified to the same story he had told me; that on recovering from his intoxication he found the watch in his pocket; how it came there he did not know; but he resolved to keep it, instead of delivering it up to the authorities, as he knew he ought to have done. One of his companions testified that Riley had confessed to him that he stole the watch, which testimony was contradicted, and evidence was given tending to show the companion the person. The jury found the defendant guilty of simple larceny.

Now, I have learned many things during the past year that I never dreamed of in my philosophy before; and as I listened to this trial, and looked back and remembered how many respectable men in easy circumstances avoided paying their honest debts, or took unfair advantages in trade, or played sharp business games on the unwary, I wondered whether, in the eyes of a just God, this poor, erring boy, without a penny in his pocket, a home, or a friend, who knew not where he should get his next meal or night's lodging, who often went dinnerless and slept out of doors all night, those saloons which Christian men still vote to keep open at every street corner, was a sinner above all others. I wondered who of us would have done better under the same circumstances. And when I heard him answer with scrupulous accuracy the questions put to him on cross-examination, knowing as he did how his answers tended to criminate him, I wonder who of us would have done as well. But he was a tramp and a vagrant, and who but his counsel could ever have thought of looking at it in such alight as this? Not many I find that in welcoming back a prodigal there are plenty of elder brothers and but very few fathers. Plenty to pronounce him worthless and hopeless, few with faith to search for any gold in the dross of his character. But in our long talks I found the gold of a nobler nature in my poor naughty boy. There were heart and conscience under the apparently hard exterior, and I reached them sooner than I had dared hope. There was self-respect, sensitiveness and true refinement, covered up by the rubbish and dirt, but still to be found by patient digging. With the awakening of his better nature the old reckless expression in his eyes passed away, and, when he came up to receive his sentence, a sad troubled soul looked out from their dark depths, and his head dropped and face flushed, just as yours, dear reader, or mine, would have done standing in has place.

Letters from former employers, confirming the story of his life as he had told it, and testifying to his honesty and truthfulness while with them, had been sent for and received. In consideration of these, Judge Harland gave him a comparatively light sentence, and a talk which did much to rouse the boy's returning manliness. His heart is reached now, his conscience awakened, his whole manhood aroused. Is he saved? I hope and fear. The moral atmosphere of the place of his confinement is terrible. What would the most most innocent and guileless boy—your boy for instance, mother—becomes amid such surroundings? And for him—his physical nature weakened and broken by the excessive use of stimulants; his mental nature undisciplined; the moral but just awakened and feeble, requiring the most wholesome and genial atmosphere—whether he has strength to stand where it would be hard for stronger natures to stand—whether occasional visits to him, book and papers, will serve to counteract the more constant and insinuating counter-influence—is a problem.

And when he comes out is he any safer? I tremble for him when I think of those openings in the bottomless pit called saloons which will allure him at every corner. We speak of danger to society of such as he; but it seems to me that society does much more to injure wrong him than he could possibly do, at his worst, to hurt society. Is he not, indeed, "hedged in?"

O Christian men and women! what will you do to help save my poor boy, and such as he, all through the country, and make it possible for them to become, as so many of them are capable of becoming an honor, and blessing to themselves and the world?—*Lavina Goodell in Christian Union.*

OLE BULL'S LAST TOUR.—The great master of the violin has been giving this winter a series of concerts in Berlin. He has lost some of the fire of former years, but his violin is still, as ever, a living, breathing part of his tall, swaying figure; how he caressed it and hugged it close to him, as one would a petted child; and with the touch of his gentle, coaxing hand, draws from it such sweet melodious sounds, such far-away tender recollections, such tender glimpses of another and better world. There is not the fine technic of Joachim, but with Ole Bull one is glad to be rid of it. It is like the music of the Æolian harp, to which we listen trumfixed, and care not to know whence comes the power that captivates and bewilders us. This is the last tour the old master ever will make, after which he will retire to his old Norwegian home.

Mrs. Jean Sutherland, familiarly known as "Big Jean," is living at Upper Barney's River, Pictou, N. S. at the age of 120. She was born in the parish of Clyde, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and since her emigration to Nova Scotia, has resided in her present place of abode, where she reared a large family, the youngest member of which is now an old man. Mrs. Sutherland can still readily converse in Gaelic tongue, and her hearing is but slightly impaired. She plies her daily labors on the old Scotch spinning-wheel, and is as good as many a woman a century younger.

Some people seem to be extremely sensitive. At one of the churches Sunday the minister read the prayer for a person in deep affliction, and a man who had just been married got up and went out. He said he didn't want public sympathy obtruded on him in that way.

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THE CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial Exhibition is without doubt, so far as the articles exhibited are concerned, a complete, unequaled and unexpected success. No other nation has equaled it in the variety or magnitude of the articles exposed to the gaze of the people. Some governments are represented which have never before taken part in a world's fair, and weeks and months can be profitably spent in sight seeing inside of the enclosure which holds the exhibits from the nations. But there is something wrong. The people do not evince that impatient curiosity, which is a characteristic of the native American, and flock in crowds to the spot where all this world's fair is contained. They feel as though they had not been fairly treated by the railroad companies. They are permitted to ride to a county or state fair, to a county convention, or to any concourse where from 500 to 1000 people may be assembled, at half the usual rates. They have the idea therefore firmly implanted in their minds that it should cost no more to travel to a big show than to go to a one-horse affair. The extra provision made by the railroad companies for carrying the sight seers have, with the exception of the opening day, been entirely unnecessary. Centennial trains run, but the passengers are few. One train from Trenton to Philadelphia, we are informed, only received $4 for fares from passengers. Some of the New York Centennial trains do not start. The early morning train unless it gets a certain number of passengers does not go. Frequently it stays. It is so with all the railroads. People who expected to come in large bodies from the South and West declare that they cannot come at the present rates of fare. From the moment the railroad companies show as much concession to the people by reducing fares to the same rate they would for a state or county exhibition, the Centennial Exposition will begin to fill with people. Unless the railroads make this reduction we fear that as far as the attendance is concerned the enterprise will be a miserable failure.

MEETING OF THE REFORMERS.

The political conference called by Carl Schurz, William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, ex-Governor Bullock and others to support a reform movement, and aid in securing a reform President, was opened at the Fifth avenue Hotel, New York, last Monday. About three hundred persons, mostly Republicans, were present. An organization was effected, by the choice of Theodore D. Woolsey as President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were made by Messrs. Woolsey, and Schurz, Dr. Osgood, Henry Armitt Brown, Dr. Leonard Bacon and Colonel Higginson. A committee was appointed, with Carl Schurz as chairman, to draw up an address to the people of the United States, who reported on Tuesday a lengthy "Address to the American People," which was adopted. It declares against any candidate for the Presidency "not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires." After the appointment of an Executive Committee, consisting of the members of the Business Committee, and authorizing them to add to their number at least one from each State in the Union, the Conference adjourned finally.

We don't know whether we ought to say so or not, but the alarming similarity between [illegible] *tone* of the opening of the Centennial and the one afterward contained in the *Bucks County Intelligencer* induces the belief that Bayard some how or other got hold of the *Intelligencer* man's manuscript and rushed it into print before the latter had a chance to publish it. What makes it the more surprising is that the *Intelligencer* doesn't complain a bit about such shabby treatment.

—The Fort Scott and Little Rock R. R. bonds story, involving Mr. Blaine in a questionable transaction with the Union Pacific R. R. Co., was effectually disposed of on Monday by Col. Thomas A. Scott, who testified that the bonds in question originally belonged to him and that he sold them to the U. P. R. R. Co., Mr. Blaine having nothing whatever to do with the transaction directly. That takes the bottom out of the slander.

The *début* of Anna Dickinson at Boston, as an actress, has called forth a great deal of criticism, the universal opinion of which seems to class her as not a success as a first-class actress. She has failed equally and for the same reasons that dashed Miss Kate Field's hopes not long ago, and later those of A. Oakey Hall. The moral is plain, and gives little encouragement to those contemplating a change of professions late in life.

—The crooked whisky suits are nearly all disposed of, and the record shows that about three million dollars have been saved to the Government by Secretary Bristow's war against the ring. From good authority it can be said that the actual cost of the trials will not exceed $100,000, $47,000 of which go to the legal profession. $7,500 of this was paid in St. Louis.

—William H. Barnum was elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature, Tuesday. In the Senate the vote stood: Barnum, 17; Harrison, 3; English, 1. In the House, Barnum, 150; Harrison, 81; English, [illegible]; Ingersoll, 2. The election is for the unexpired term of Senator Ferry, deceased.

—This is what the Chicago *Times* said: "Be careful while you are at the Centennial. Philadelphia has 20,000 more women than men, and every one of the superfluous 20,000 is looking around at the crowd and reflecting that possibly she won't have another chance in a hundred years."

—Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, of the House of Representatives, wont be able to stand the pressure much longer, but will resign with resignation.

—The New York *Home Journal* says that at the grand Centennial opening one of Philadelphia's fairest daugters, a lady of culture, and a member of one of the best families, wore a dress costing fifty cents. It was made with her own hands. It consisted of ten yards of Mandeler calico, at four cents per yard; ruffles of same material; and trimmings, ten cents: total, fifty cents. We are not privileged to name the lady in print, but we know the dress was much admired by the Empress and many other guests, and all praised the noble example of independence shown by the wearer, who had the courage to remind the ladies of 1876 what their great-great-grandmothers did, and what they they wore a hundred years ago.

—A correspondent of the *Times* says that so far as first impressions go, all Americans may feel gratified at their display of machinery. It is in some departments simply superb. Except in the cases of Great Britain and Prussia, no foreign nations compete with the United States, Prussia in only a few instances and Great Britain in none too many for her own fame and reputation. It is possible that some of the nations may yet have exhibits of a striking character coming forward. But Great Britain has already surrendered her unoccupied space. The machinery at present is run from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 6. These hours may probably be prolonged when things get ship-shape. The present arrangement is to allow repairs and slight alternations to the new machinery.

—The annual review and inspection of the Fourteenth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, by the Governor, took place at Harrisburg, yesterday. About 1000 men were in line.

SEVEN CONVENTIONS.

The GAZETTE as usual gives the first report of any paper published in the county of the different State Conventions. Yesterday there were seven conventions held, viz: the National Greenback and Prohibition parties, and the Ohio and Iowa Democratic, and New Jersey, Alabama and Tennessee Republicans. In Ohio the Democrats had a lively time. The hard and soft money Democrats of that state appear to be about evenly divided and both factions of the party went down to Cincinnati with the intention of making a noise that would effectually silence all opposition. The consequence was that at Cincinnati there was a considerable howl. Hon. George H. Pendleton, the hero of the $80,000 grab, was made permanent President. The Committee on resolutions made two reports, the majority report being in favor of hard money, opposition to National Banks, in favor of a revenue for tariff only, and a congratulatory, Centennial, American flag, spread-eagle effusion. The minority report demands the repeal of the resumption act, cries for more Greenbacks, and nominates the King of Inflation, Ex-Governor William Allen, for President. The text of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That recognizing the duty of the Democratic party as the time-honored champion of the rights of the many against the aggressions of the few to express its purposes in the pending currency conflict without reserve or equivocation, we declare that we shall urge against all opposition, come from what quarter it may, measures to effect the following objects:

First: The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Republican Resumption law.

Second: The defeat of all schemes for resumption which involves either contraction of the currency, perpetuation of bank issues, or increase of the interest burden of the debt.

Third. The gradual but early substitution of legal tenders for National bank notes.

Fourth: The issue by the General Government alone of all the circulating medium, whether paper or metallic.

Fifth: No forced inflation, no forced contraction, but a sound currency equal to the wants of trade and industry, to be regulated in volume and gradually equalized with gold by means of appropriate legislation, such as making it receivable for customs, and interconvertible at the pleasure of the holder with a bond bearing interest not to exceed 3 65-100 per cent., payable in gold, so that the volume of currency shall not be determined by the pleasure or caprice of either Congress or the banks.

Sixth. A graduated income tax to meet at least the premium on gold needed to pay interest on the public debt.

Seventh: Resolved, That public policy and the sense of common justice require that the silver issued by the Government should be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and that we demand the unconditional repeal of the so-called silver act, so far as the same limits the amount for which said silver coinage shall be legal tender.

Eighth: Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and we denounce the Republican scheme of resumption as intended, and operating through a large increase of the bonded debt a sudden and enormous contraction of the currency, to double the burdens of taxation, rob debtors of their property, paralyze commercial and productive industries, cast laborers out of employment, and fill the land with want and misery, for the wicked purpose of doubling the value of money securities and subjugating the mass of the people to the imperious sway of a money oligarchy.

Ninth: That the Democrats of Ohio present to the Democracy of the other sovereign States of the Republic the name of William Allen as the choice of Ohio for the Presidency.

Tenth: That the delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, and that the delegates appointed by the Congressional district are hereby requested to the National Convention to favor the nomination William Allen for President, and use all honorable means to secure his success.

The reading of the minority report is said to have given rise to great confusion. Thurman's friends saw his chances for a Presidential nomination glide swiftly beyond their control, and the warfare between the opposing factions was fiercely waged. Finally, under the previous question, the minority was substituted for the majority report, and adopted by a vote of 380 yeas to 266 nays.

The National Prohibition Convention met at Cleveland, Ohio, and nominated Green Clay Smith for President and G. T. Stewart for Vice-President of the United States. The resolutions adopted declared for a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, and treaties with foreign Powers to prevent the importation of liquor; the reduction of postal, telegraphic and railroad rates; the supression of gambling, polygamy and the "social evil;" the national observance of the Sabbath; the use of the Bible in the public schools; complete separation of Church and State, and various other things.

The National Independent Convention met in Indianapolis. Ignatius Donnelly was chosen temporary chairman. Two hundred and thirty nine delegates, from nineteen States, were present. Thomas J. Durant, of Washington, was chosen permanent chairman.

The Republican Convention of New Jersey met in Trenton, and organized permanently by electing Courtland Parker as chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring for a speedy return to specie payments, a free, non-sectarian, non-partisan system of public schools, and a policy "looking to the promotion and protection of every form of American industry." The delegates to the National Convention were not instructed, but it is said they are for Blaine.

The Alabama Republican Convention met at Montgomery on Tuesday, and adjourned yesterday. A State ticket, headed by Thos. M. Peters for Governor, was nominated, and delegates to the National Convention were chosen. They are uninstructed, but understood to favor Bristow. The other wing of the Republican party in Alabama, including most of the Federal officers, will hold a convention on the 24th inst.

The Iowa State Democratic Convention met at Des Moines. About 300 delegates were in attendance. It was the largest representation the Democrats of Iowa have had for years, yet there were 34 counties that failed to respond on roll call. Resolutions were adopted in favor of hard money, but as opposed to a forced and sudden resumption of specie payment. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote as a majority of the delegates should direct.

The Kentucky Republican Convention, which meets to-day, will, it is said, send Bristow delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The Republican Convention of Tennessee, in session at Nashville, adjourned yesterday. Its delegates to the National Convention are uninstructed, but it is said 15 are for Morton, 7 for Bristow, and 2 unpronounced.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

—Thousands of people visited the entrances last Sunday but could not get in.

—There will be a grand competition between the chief military bands of this country in the Centennial grounds on July 5th next. The details are not yet arranged, but will be published hereafter.

—General Hancock has declined the command of the Centennial Legion, and General H. W. Slocum has accepted the position. This completes the organization of the legion, which is composed of a company of one hundred men from each of the original thirteen States. The legion will rendezvous in Philadelphia July 2.

—The number of paid admissions to the grounds on Saturday amounted to 11,650; on Monday there were 10,864; on Tuesday and yesterday about the same number were supposed to be in attendance. The people from the West and South appear to be waiting for a reduction of railroad fare equal to what is given them to attend a county fair or convention.

—The entrance fee to the Exhibition remains as heretofore, viz: A fifty cent note or a silver half dollar. Places are at hand near all the entrance gates where either small or large money can be exchanged for half dollars. The announcement of an alteration in this simple process made in the city newspapers was an error, although it was made upon the authority of an express statement by an officer of the Commission.

—Gilmore's orchestra plays twice a day—morning at 10 evening at 3—from the stand in the center of the Main Building. There are a few benches placed in rows in the nave and transepts, but the listeners always greatly exceed the seats in number. A wooden sounding board, shaped like an inverted pyramid, hung over the heads of the players, keeps the sound from being lost among the rafters. The music sounds very well near by, but a little distance away the softer passages are drowned by the tramping of feet and the buzz of talk.

—The "Bartholdi" iron fountain, which stands in the open space between the chief entrance to the Main Building and Machinery Hall, will be finished in about two weeks. It is proposed to have it a green bronze in color. There will be twelve handsome gas lamps around the large inverted dish at the top. This dish is surmounted by a crown, out of which the water comes, and falls from the dish to the basin below in an undivided veil, through which the three graceful caryatides can be discerned. At the feet of these figures are three dolphins' heads from which water will also fall, likewise from the mouths of three crocodiles below.

[Correspondence of Bucks County Gazette]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Nearly two hundred gentlemen, from all parts of their country, selected for their perfect goodness as it was known to and approved by Carl Schurz, William Cullen Bryant, and two and a half other persons—the fraction being Horace White, of Chicago, met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to reform the politics of the country. For them both parties have lost their savor, and they propose to be the salt to save the nation. There were among them several preachers, and editors, and poets, and magazine writers, and theoretical statesmen, and ex-Governors of the olden time, charming persons for tea parties, but liable to have about as much show in a political convention of the present day as the proverbial cat without claws in the infernal regions. But they meant well, and took care to fully demonstrate that fact in their pretty speeches. Bristow is their favorite and it is to be hoped that their preference will not injure his prospects. But it is a melancholy truth that personal integrity, high aims and unsullied reputations are not essentials, or, indeed, elements of strength among politicians. "Availability" is the touch-stone for all candidates, and it would shock good people to know how widely different are the understandings the various candidate-makers have of that word. Conkling's chances, by the way, seem on the decline here for all the fuss that is still made over him by his friends. He is generally understood to be the choice of the present administration, and the imprudent utterances of President Grant have awakened such hostility against him and his schemes, on the part of our population, that it will be unwise for the political leaders to overlook the fact. Only last Sunday a prominent Catholic priest, the Rev. Father Preston, took occasion, in an address to his large congregation, to give expression to this hostility, and that it will be carried to the last extent, no one doubts.

Still another religious maniac, who "found Jesus at the Hippodrome," has been admitted to Bellevue Hospital, where he howleth by day and by night, for his "white robes of righteousness." Brothers Moody and Sankey have left a plentiful crop of lunatics in their wake. I am not yet fully convinced that religion is responsible for the unsettling of so many weak brains. Doubtless any other great popular excitement, whatever its character, would have been attended with like results. But the question is a serious one, whether the evil of a system of operations capable of producing such effects does not over-balance its good.

Speaking on religious matters reminds me that our Methodist brethren are considerably exercised over a conundrum which was set floating among them over in Newark the other day. "Should a minister, in order to obtain evidence to prosecute and break up a house of ill-repute, visit the place and commit sin himself." The Rev. Mr. Graves replies in the affirmative, believing that "God would approve the act," but some less progressive clergymen feel cold chills run down their backs when they think of such a thing. To the unregenerate, it looks like a nice little pious excuse for a ministerial spree, and seems strange coming from among the Methodists. Now, if Bro. Beecher—but I must not digress.

A Hebrew college is about to be established here, or in this vicinity. Wealthy Hebrews aver that half a million dollars can be raised for the purpose in one week, and I do not doubt it. They are a very liberal people among themselves.

The New York Flower Mission, one of the most beautiful and tender manifestations of charity in our city, began its season's work yesterday. All the summer long, as during six years past, kind hearted women will distribute flowers among the sick and poor in the hospitals and tenement houses, where such joys, without so provided, would be unknown. No one who has not witnessed it, can appreciate the radiant pleasure which lights up the wan and wretched faces of the poor patients, when they receive these charming little evidences of the loving kindness of their fellow creatures. Hospital doctors say that the flowers do more good than medicine to most of those under their care. If any good hearted people in your vicinity have any flowers to spare, they may as well know that they can if they wish to do a kind deed, so pack the fragrant blossoms in cotton and light but close boxes, that the fragile freight will arrive here in good condition, even from a distance of several hundred miles. They should leave long stems on the flowers, direct them to "New York Flower Mission, No. 230 Fourth avenue," ship them by express, and so time their shipments that they will arrive on Monday or Thursday mornings—marking them "for early delivery."

The great mustang race,—three hundred and five miles inside of fifteen hours, by one rider, on thirty mustangs, which was to have come off to-day, but has been stopped by the intervention of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is now announced that it will be run on Thursday, but it is doubtful if it will be permitted in this vicinity.

Amusements are not doing as well on the rush of Centennial visitors as was expected. The Olympic is about the only place that is regularly crowded. At the others little worth note is transpiring.

SANS NOM.

—The Centennial Commission has issued a revised circular on the subject of awards which says that they will be based on written reports, attested by a signature of their authors, that the judges will be selected for their known qualifications and character, those appointed by the Centennial Commission to be paid $600 each for personal expenses; that the awards will be finally decreed by the United States Commission, and that "each exhibitor will have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the United States Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in a manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition."

—A few days more than four years ago a certain man in Philadelphia made application to the Reading Company for employment, and as his application was accompanied by good recommendations, it was granted. It so happened that just at the moment of his success a better opening fell to his lot, and he decided to decline the position. Before he made the announcement to the company he chanced one day to meet a friend, who said he was out of a job. The idea of giving the position on the railroad to his friend, and also of lending him his own name, occurred to the successful applicant. The idea was carried out, and for four years the friend served him well. The other day the imposition was discovered and the man discharged.

—The first of the special displays, as announced by Captain Burnet Landreth, chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, commenced on Tuesday, in the Agricultural building. The objects include apples of last season, from the States of Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania; potatoes in great variety from New York; feeding roots for cattle and extraordinary garden vegetables from Pennsylvania; also fruits and vegetables from Bermuda. This display will continue for one week, and will be succeeded by that of strawberries.

—Since the death of Ralston and the failure of the Bank of California it has been very difficult to obtain any definite information as to the real condition of things during the recent changes. Mr. Mills, the present President, testified in a recent libel suit that the failure of the Bank was considered to have been caused by Mr. Ralston, who owed it about $4,000,000. Senator Sharon bought this indebtedness for $1,500,000 in money and $500,000 contingent. This latter was considered only a nominal asset.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* sees this profit and loss by closing the Centennial on Sunday: "Philadelphia finds a fly in her Centennial sauce. The Exposition being closed on Sunday, the foreign population, instead of decently attending church, may take excursions to the watering-places and the great cities, and may spend in one of these Sunday variations more than in Philadelphia in a whole week. How can she be wholly happy when she thinks of this?"

—Jefferson A. Brolaski, clerk in the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company's office at St. Louis, has been arrested on the charge of counterfeiting railroad tickets. He is respectably connected. Edwin M. Baker, recently in jail at Chicago, is also implicated, but has thus far eluded arrest. In the room of Brolaski and Baker were found plates, stamps and dies, and about $10,000 worth of counterfeit railroad tickets.

—Archbishop Wood, (R. C.) of Philadelphia, has written a letter in which he says that he thinks the Centennial Exhibition should be opened on Sunday afternoon. He thinks "any innocent recreation is quite compatible with the holiness and repose of the Lord's Day, after one has discharged his religious duty to his Maker."

George Van Hollern, City Collector of Chicago, left for Europe on Wednesday night, by way of Canada. Before going he confessed to his friends that he embezzled $100,000, and the confession was verified by an examination of his accounts. His thefts were for the purpose of paying gambling debts.

—The silk manufacturing firm of Edward J. Watson & Co., of Paterson and of No. 303 Broadway, New York, has failed. Their liabilities are stated at about $80,000; assets not over ten per cent. The principal creditors are New York silk importing house.

Only Eighty-Eight Hours from New York to San Francisco.

A train will start at one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June for San Francisco from the city of New York, a distance of 3,325 miles with sixteen passengers, each of whom will pay $500 fare, the fare including a week's board at the Grand Palace Hotel at San Francisco. When the passengers reach their destination they will be received by the Mayor and Common Council of San Francisco. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, of Booth's Theatre, who is the manager of the affair, intends to reach San Francisco in eighty-eight hours from New York. Mr. Jarrett, moved with the spirit of American enterprise, and desiring to do the fastest thing ever done on a railway in the United States, has made arrangements with the different railroad companies between New York and San Francisco to have, at night, at every half-mile, a torch bearer, and during the day men bearing signal flags. Mr. Jarrett has engaged this train with the intention of making a Centennial event of the affair. Leaving New York at one o'clock on Thursday morning, June 1, he believes that his distinguished guests will dine at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on Sunday, June 4. There are bets that it cannot be done. Thirty-four hours to the Mississippi river by rail, and no stoppage between New York and Pittsburgh is something wonderful if it can be done. The United States Government have decided to send its mails by this lightning train, and Wells, Fargo & Co., will also send their gold, special and valuable packages by the same.

The tickets for the guests are of exquisite workmanship, in book form, five inches by four in dimensions. The outer coverings are of solid silver, burnished in the centre, and the ten leaves inside are engraved by a Baltimore firm. The passengers, sixteen in number, will have their silver-bound ticket books encased in white satin caskets, with a lilac or cern satin lining. The cost of each ticket book and casket will be $40. During the passage of the train there will be relays of engines at every station where the train may stop. The excursionists will form a stag party, no ladies being admitted on the train. It is intended to run but forty miles an hour, but the quickness of the trip will be accomplished by this continued speed without stopping.

THE UNIQUE TICKET.

The silver ticket book contains the following programme.

On the first leaf is "Jarrett & Palmer's Special Fast Trans-Continental Train, New York to San Francisco.—Henry C. Jarrett, General Manager."

On the second leaf—"Pennsylvania Railroad—New York to Pittsburgh."

Third leaf—"Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago."

Fourth leaf—"Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Chicago to Omaha."

Fifth leaf—"Union Pacific Railroad—Omaha to Ogden."

Sixth leaf—"Central Pacific Railroad—Ogden to San Francisco."

Seventh leaf—"Pullman Palace Sleeping Car—good for a double berth—New York to San Francisco."

Eighth leaf—Coupon tickets for meals en route.

Ninth leaf—Order on Grand Pacific Hotel, San Francisco, for one week's board.

Tenth leaf—Distance table from New York to San Francisco.

Tickets will permit passengers to return at any time during six months following the 1st of June, 1876. The silver in the binding of the trip books weighs five ounces, and will make a magnificent souvenir of the eighty-eight hour trans continental trip of the Centennial year.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I thought I would write you a letter concerning the city of Atlanta and its people. Two days and nights on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sets you down in Atlanta, and immediately you become the centre of attraction—curiosity to see one of the Northern darkeys. I have not learned what they think of us, as yet. The city proper is not very large and rather ancient in looks; very few of what we would call modern improvements. There is not that neatness that belong to the Yankees, as they are called. It is true they are building houses, but why not renovate the old ones! Is there no lime, paint shops, glaziers, committee on highways, or board of health? You go out of one of the prominent streets into back streets or roads with large gulleys that have been caused by rains. The city is very hilly—you have ups and downs here daily. It was a great disappointment to find the weather so cool. Crops are as forward in Bristol as they are here. The peach crop is blasted by the snow and frost. It is very cold at night and mornings—75° and 80° in the middle of the day. They are just planting cotton—which is not king to-day! When we look about us here in Georgia, and let our mind run back a few years, we cannot help but say; truly "God moves in a mysterious way." The negro of $1,000 eighteen years ago, is not worth a barrel of flour to-day. This great State of terror—the hades of the slave dominion, whose name was used to frighten into obedience, or sold to for punishment. Haman and Mordecai is almost a fit type. The slave of other days can now be seen flocking to public and private schools "hungering and thirsting after knowledge," and are "worshiping God under their own vine and fig tree, where none do molest." The manner in which houses are built is interesting. As a general thing their houses are one-story high, except in the heart of the city; they build without cellars, on pillars of stone or brick. It takes a lot of ground 50 to 70 feet front and 25 feet deep, to build a nice house of four rooms—all on the first floor. Along the road we saw some people, white and colored, living in log huts without windows, and door only large enough to crawl into—looking more like a dog kennel than anything else. When they want light they open the door, or knock out a few chinks from between the logs.

We had a through car to Atlanta, and caused some comment. An old man at Bristol, Tenn., with streaming eyes and woeful countenance, exclaimed: "Great God! have I lived to see this." Some of the white people thought that we were coming down to demand all our new rights. They say they would have given them to us, but thought it would make trouble. But no you don't; we "cannot sing in this strange land."

RUTTER.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL RELIC IN NEWARK.—While some workmen were clearing away the debris from the foot of the liberty pole in Military Park, Newark, on Saturday, they unearthed a marble slab, five feet wide by seven feet long, bearing the following inscription: "The citizens of Newark, in greatful commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, have, on this Fourth day of July, A. D. 1826, deposited this stone as a foundation of a monumental memorial here to be erected; and when the dilapidation of time shall discover this inscription to future generations, may the light of the Gospel illuminate the whole world."

1776 AND 1876.—Here is a centennial contrast—first as copied from Poor Richard's Almanack—1776:—

Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking at the cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Son thrashing in the barn,
All happy to a charm.

And this is the modern improvement—1876:

Farmer gone to see a show,
Daughter at the piano,
Madam gayly dressed in satin,
All the boys learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the farm.

—Claflin & Co. are trying to boss the New York dry goods trade, now that Stewart is gone. Last week they crushed a swarm of small dealers by putting an immense quantity of standard prin's on the market at five cents a yard and selling them at a net loss of $20,000.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 63,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

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ALL operations of the profession performed with promptness and in a manner to defy competition. Teeth carefully filled from 50c. to $1.00. Beautiful Artificial Teeth inserted on all the different bases, now in use, from $5.00 to $20.00. All work warranted.

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MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES. 218

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TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS:

NOTICE.—We have fitted up the Saw Mill at this point with the latest improvements, on the most extensive scale, and are prepared to supply our patrons with all kinds of **Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.** Also, to execute Sawing of any kind to order, on the shortest possible notice. The best quality of **Lehigh Coal**, kept under cover, and delivered at city prices. **Sand, Lime and Building Materials,** furnished at the lowest market rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS,
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T. W. SOUTH, Superintendent. 255

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RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
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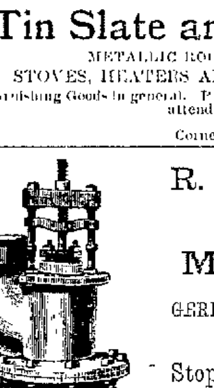
GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Main and Sellers Streets, Frankford, Pa.
AGENTS for Soddall's Cold and Hot Water Soaps, Flour, Feed, Grain and Salt of all kinds, constantly on hand. 237

TURNER & PEARSON,
NEW AND CHEAP
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen,
607 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
FIRST DOOR BELOW THE THEATRE. 70

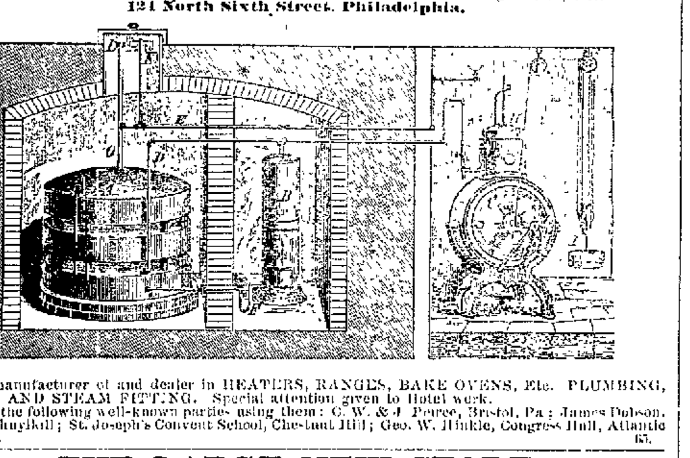
A. B. CONGDON & CO.,
No. 4525 and 4527 Lackawanna Street, Frankford,
FRANKFORD,
Manufacturers of
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL FIXTURES,
BRONZES, &c. Also manufacturers of the CRYSTAL LIGHT SAFETY LAMP. Old fixtures refinished equal to new at moderate prices. 262

JAMES HEARD,
Tin Slate and Sheet Iron Worker.
METALLIC ROOFING, GUTTER TIN AND SPOUTING.
STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES, FIRE BRICKS AND GRATES.
House Furnishing Goods in general. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, Jobbing promptly attended to. CUCUMBER PUMPS.
151 and 153 CHURCH STREET,
252 Corner Lackawanna Street, near Railroad Station, FRANKFORD.



R. T. H. STILEMAN,
UNION HYDRAULIC
Machine Works,
GERMANTOWN AVE. & SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stop Cocks, Fire Plugs, Station Valves, &c.,
For the use of Water Works and Railroads. Also "Stileman's Patent Fire Plug" for use of Steam Engines.
PATTERN MAKING, BLACKSMITHING
Drilling Machines, Hammers, Chisels, Caulking Irons, Gasking Irons, Lead Furnaces, and all Tools appertaining to Pipe Laying.
Residence, 124 Edward Street. 1029

A. W. RAND,
Sole manufacturer of "VICTOR GAS MACHINE." Patented August 16th, 1867.
124 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.



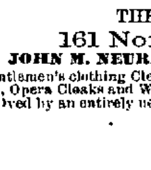
ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work.
Refer to the following well-known parties using them: C. W. & J. Peirce, Bristol, Pa.; James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill; St. Joseph's Convent School, Chestnut Hill; Geo. W. Hinkle, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. 65

THE LARGE NEW STORE
OF
THOMAS McFARLAND,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD.
Is elegantly fitted up and stocked with a general assortment of splendid HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
4607 FRANKFORD AVENUE, ABOVE SELLERS, FRANKFORD. 122

Removed from 720 Market Street below Eighth.
C. L. COMFORT.
Manufacturer of
THOMSONIAN AND BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS,
PURE GROUND SPICES, Medicinal and Cooking Herbs, Conserve of Hollyhock, for Colds, &c; Composing Cordial, for Infants.
No. 17 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 230

JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
No. 4504 Main Street, above Unity, Frankford.
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 142

CHAS. C. JONES,
Practical Photographer,
NO. 508 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.
PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161



THORNTON BROTHERS,
MARBLE WORKERS,
4757 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 152

THE
Paris Scouring and Dyeing Emporium.
THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLACE IN THE CITY.
161 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN M. NEURATH, ... Proprietor.
Gentlemen's clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Altered to the latest fashion. Ladies Silk Dresses, Morie Antique, Opera Cloaks and Woolen Fabrics, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Piano and Table Covers cleansed and Dyed by an entirely new process, which is superior to anything yet known to the public. 188

Philadelphia.

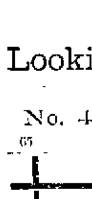
FREE EXHIBITION
AT
517 & 519 North Second Street, Philadelphia,
OF ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTMENT of DRESS GOODS of all kinds and qualities; BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety; BLACK SILKS at bottom prices; SHAWLS all kinds; SKIRTS and SKIRTING for summer wear; WHITE GOODS and NOTIONS in all their variety; UNDERWEAR for men, women and children, very cheap; CASSIMERES and LINEN and COTTON GOODS for boys and men; SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS and TICKINGS; TABLE and TOWELING LINENS; BED SPREADS; and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every description, *very, very, very Cheap.*
NO CHARGE FOR EXHIBITION
AT THE STORE FOR BARGAINS, KEPT BY
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
311 517 and 519 North Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia

Having Very Much Enlarged Our Store,
We have now as complete and well-selected a Stock of
FURNITURE, — FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES.
BEDDING, — FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING COTS, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, TICKS, &c., &c.
BED CLOTHING, — BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES OF COTTON, WOOL OR DOWN, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, &c.,
AS CAN BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
312 21 & 23 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

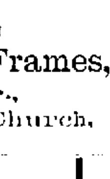
LYNFORD HELLERMAN,
DEALER IN
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
Canes, Umbrellas and Notions,
4540 Frankford Avenue,
UNDER DR. CRANKSHAW'S DENTAL ROOMS,
259 FRANKFORD.

MOORE, YORK & HOWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cabinet Furniture,
UPHOLSTERY,
PATENT FOLDING TABLES,
261, 263 and 265 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
HENRY YORK. [238] GEORGE R. HOWELL

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Holiday Presents.
M. & A. HASSLER'S Manufactory.
634 Arch St., 3 doors below Seventh, Philadelphia.
THE finest and largest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS with plain and fancy handles. Storm King and other Umbrellas. Gold and Ivory Head, and Natural Wood Canes in immense variety. 111



I. BEDICHIMER,
Engraver and Manufacturer of Masonic Marks,
Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanics, Red Men, and all other Society Badges, Pins and Emblems. Also, dealer in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 160 North Second St., Philada.
54



D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church,
PHILADELPHIA.
65

Ready Made Dress Suits
IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT
MADAME M. D. CAHILL'S
Parlor Show Rooms,
1216 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1216
After the New York style (where all the most Fashionable establishments of this character are located up-stairs), these parlors are on the second floor, front room, and easy of access. Suits guaranteed in 24 hours. Special attention given to private orders. Prices to suit the times.
187

Ξάνθος
(TRADE MARK)

For Sale by all reputable Chemists throughout the world. Ask for them.

RHEUMATISM

is a disease that afflicts over 25 per centum of the human race. Although most every effort heretofore made in the treatment of this disease has been to allay the present suffering—trusting to luck to effect a cure. DR. P. J. GRIFFEN & CO., after years of research, now present to the public the only

SCIENTIFICALLY

prepared articles in the market. The disease is treated externally by means of the Liniment, which, when properly applied reduces the swelling, relieves the tension and removes the inflammation, the cause of pain in a very short time, thus restoring freedom of movement and elasticity to the joints. The disease being a blood poison, of a peculiar nature, is

TREATED

internally by means of the Pills and Elixir—alternating one with the other according to Directions. To effect a permanent cure, the Pills and Elixir must be used in conjunction with the Liniment.

Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Weakness, Paralysis, Softening of the Brain, Chorea, and all WEAKNESSES caused by the LOSS OF NERVE POWER cured by the use of

"P. Ot. P."

"Ask for Griffen's Rheumatic Remedies, they all bear our trade-mark and signature, and are put up *securely*. Price, $1.00 each; forwarded to any part of the United States by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.25.

or write to

Dr. P. J. GRIFFEN & CO., No. 114 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, (with stamp)

and mention paper.

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, May 18, 1876.

☞ THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, May 17—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Th'sday, May 11	50	60	58
Friday, " 12	56	70	65
Saturday, " 13	55	65	60
Monday, " 15	58	73	72
Tuesday, " 16	51	61	57
Wed'day, " 17	52	63	59

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 5.45 and 10.45, A. M., 3.30, and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 2.30, 1.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.00, A. M., 1.30, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M. Arrives 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST—Arrives 9.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15 and 8.00, A. M., 1.30 and 3.30, P. M.; arrives 11.45, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M. arrives 9.45 A. M., 8.50, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 3.45, A. M.

TULLYTOWN, MORRISVILLE AND POST OFFICES ON THE B. D. R. R.—Closes 7.15 A. M; arrives 4.30 P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 9.30 A. M; closes 10.00 A. M.

SORTS.

—Taylor Blinn, the cigar manufacturer at Newportville, moves into his new shop this week.

—The new steamboat "Columbia" will be ready to make her regular trips about the first of June.

—The Newtown stages have discontinued their trips to Schenck's since the completion of the new railroad.

—The Good Templars of Bucks County, will hold there next quarterly convention at Dolington, on June 3rd.

—The Methodist Sunday School propose going a picnicing to Creedmoor Park, on Tuesday, the 27th of June.

—The Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Strawberry Festival on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th.

—The carriage sale of George G. Rose, at Newportville, was largely attended yesterday, and about twenty carriages were disposed of at fair prices.

—Quarterly meeting services will be held in the Bristol M. E. Church on Sunday next. Love Feast at 9 o'clock. Preaching morning and evening.

—Jonathan Thomas of Eddington, had four chairs stolen from his lawn on Saturday. The chairs and five dollars are offered for the recovery and conviction of the thieves.

—John Doron, one of Bristol's hopeful sons, was arrested last Friday for picking the pocket of William Crosby. In default of bail John now languishes in the Doylestown jail.

—A New York lady while getting off the train at Bristol the other day, had one of her fingers nearly cut off by the sudden shutting of the car door caused by a jerk in stopping the train.

—A genius who treats corns, bunions, &c., for a living, arrived in Bristol yesterday. Last night he amused a good sized crowd at the foot of Mill street, by eating fire, and pulling red, white and blue ribbons from his mouth.

—Col. W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, a few days since, accidentally, while sharpening a lead-pencil, ran the knife he was using into an eye, inflicting a painful stab, but fortunately missing the pupil and thus saving the sight.

—Joseph Wright, who resides on Mill street, made a narrow escape from being run over by a passing train on Tuesday. He was crossing the track in front of the locomotive, and in hurrying across caught his foot in the space between the rail and the plank crossing, and was unable to extricate it. Charles Osmond, who happened to be standing near, saw him, and pulled him away just in time to prevent a serious accident.

—Elwood Goslin met with an accident last Saturday, the consequences of which were fortunately not as severe as they might have been. He was driving across the Neshaminy, at the bridge at Newportville, when one of the planks gave way, and the horse broke through, skinning his legs severely. The wagon shafts were broken, and Elwood was thrown out. He now thinks the County Commissioners had better fix the bridges in this end of the County before they think of building a new Court House.

—Notwithstanding hard times, panics, depression of the country and "climatic influences" Bristol still grows in wealth and population. Charles S. Bailey, Esq., furnishes us with a summary of his assessment returns. The amount of taxable property in Bristol borough for county purposes, is $849,805, being an increase over last year of $54,040. There are the even 1200 taxables in the borough, 577 of whom are property holders, 473 are married non-property holders, and 150 are single non-property holders. The value of property exempt from taxation is $90,300.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, May 17, 1876—Dennis Callahan, Lizzie J. Cummings, M. A. Carey, Ann Doan, Louis Eemer, Robert Gilkeson, George Heintzleman, Samuel Hoadley, Irving & Leiper, J. Kerrigan, S. H. Lincoln, George Mets, John J. Mullen, Harry Morten, John Mulligan, Lizzie Murphy, S. W. Morrel, Ellen Martin, Mary Malone, John McGinness, Sylvester Peer, Jennie Robinson, George W. Simons, George Smith, Elizabeth S. Smith, Jennie Tilly, Joseph H. Taylor, Hattie Vandegrift, Robert Wilson, Charles Wright.

—The steamboat "Nelly White," which runs between Bordentown and Philadelphia, went up the river for the first time, last Sunday morning with flying colors. Her approach to Bristol was heralded by the firing of cannon on her deck. A large crowd impelled by curiosity gathered on the wharf to see the new boat. She was purchased by a joint stock company, styled "The Bordentown and Philadelphia Steamboat Company," of which Edward Stewart is President, and Mahlon Hutchinson Cashier. The stockholders reside principally in Bordentown, and Falls township, this county. The boat is about ten years old. The price paid for her was $38,000. She is tastefully furnished, and her officers are courteous and genial men. D. S. Mershon is the Captain, Robert K. Allen Clerk, Caleb Shreve Engineer, and George Pricket Pilot. She makes stops between Philadelphia and Bordentown at White Hill, Robbins' Wharf, Florence, Bristol and Burlington, landing in Philadelphia at the foot of Arch street. She will also land at Beverly as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. This week she makes one trip a day each way, leaving Bordentown at 6:45 A. M., and returning leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Next week it is the intention to commence for the season making two trips each way. Her time between Philadelphia and Bristol is about one and a half hours.

Does the central portion of Bucks county receive its due share of county improvements?

This is the question propounded by the Doylestown *Intelligencer*. "The central portion of Bucks county" as construed by the *Intelligencer* means Doylestown and vicinity. The paper that propounds the query has therefore the means at its own doors of answering its own question. If the *Intelligencer* had asked concerning the "lower end" we would have been constrained to have replied that the lower end did not receive its due share of county improvements or county privileges. Down here we take care of the army of tramps that march through our highways and beg at our back doors; we furnish them lodgings and do not charge the county a cent. We give them food and the funds in the county treasury on account of this, remain undiminished. The "central portion" of the county has in this received more than its "due share" of privileges. Some of our bridges are in poor condition, the plank is rotten, and only last Saturday a Newportville man narrowly escaped a serious accident on account of a demoralized bridge over the Neshaminy. Other bridges which should belong to the county charge high tolls, and our turnpikes are provided with gates which are closed against the traveller until he deposits a portion of the currency of the realm, when he is permitted to pass onward. In these things and things such as these the lower end has its "due share" and much more, but in county improvements and in the privileges which are accorded to our centrally located brethren we are sorry to say we are lamentably deficient.

—J. H. Butler & Co., the great school book publishers of Philadelphia, have just issued new editions of Mitchell's Geographies, for the use of public and other schools. The primary and intermediate editions, contain special departments concerning Pennsylvania, prepared by Superintendent Wickersham. The "intermediate" one is especially full and satisfactory. These editions, being prepared for Pennsylvania schools, will be highly appreciated by the directors and teachers.

—Advices from Panama to the 6th instant give a report that Great Britain intends to send ships of war to Callao to protest against the continued imprisonment of the captain and officers of the steamship Tailsman. Guatemala has prohibited the introduction of contraband of war into Salvador.

—The latest advices from Hayti state that the Central Revolutionary Committee have decreed the institution of a provisional government, composed of five members. A national assembly, to be hereafter chosen, is to nominate the President of the Republic.

—Dunn & Smith, the well known clothing men of Trenton, have moved their fashionable merchant tailoring establishment to 47 East State street.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

A great many people went from here to the opening of the Centennial on Wednesday. At the depot the faces of those who live far in the country could be seen, sparkling with pleasure at the expectation of spending a gala day at the Centennial City. The railroad company issued excursion tickets by the way of Erie avenue on the Penna. R. R., and return at reduced rates, thus giving unto the excursionists about eleven hours to be enjoyed at the Exhibition, and also allowed them to reach their homes the same day by returning on the late train, which leaves the depot at 6.30 P. M. Among this party of merry sight seeking people could be found persons from every grade and avocation of life, all intent upon the same purpose: all destined to perform the same errand. Every one of them feeling thrilled with an ardent flow of patriotism, which coursed through their bodies whenever any slight display of bunting or flags attracted their attention, and called to their minds the history of the time which they were about to celebrate. They returned well pleased with their visit, firm in the belief that the affair is a success, and that it is a very "big show" indeed. Many expressed their intention of visiting it soon and often again, for they believe the school which is there open is provided with all the essential utensils fitted to strengthen the mind in things that heretofore have been neglected, and which will be eminently useful in the time which is to come. This they said when others asked their opinions, and we think it safe to say that all who had an opportunity of attending the opening are of the same belief.

The Rev. Father Stommel, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, is now engaged in building two new additions to that church.—Since the time that Father Stommel has assumed charge of that congregation it has increased nearly two-fold, and the spare limits of the church as it formerly stood made it necessary to enlarge it so as to provide its members with comfort while attending divine services. To do this they have built a new chancel upon the western side, and changed the place where the chancel was into pews for the accommodation of the congregation. The corner stones of the new buildings were laid on Sunday last. A large number of people had congregated about the church yard to witness the ceremonies. The exercises were conducted by Father Kean, one of the pastors of St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, Father Welsh and Father Stommel. After the stones were laid the crowd proceeded to the church, where a sermon was preached by the officiating clergyman. This is not all of the improvements made since Father Stommel's sojourn here. He has built a new school house, and bought a piece of ground adjoining the church and had it laid out in cemetery lots. The rapid growth of this church in every sphere shows that it is in every way a church well conducted by one of the ablest of clergymen.

James Pott, a farmer who lives a short distance from our borough, had a runaway last Thursday evening. He had left his horse and wagon standing in front of one of our stores, with his little boy, about 10 years old, watching it, when it started down Main street at a fearful rate, kicking and jumping, until when near Lenape Hall, when the wagon there struck a post, allowing the horse to free himself from the wagon. No injury was done, only a little boy fearfully frightened.

Mrs. Scarborough, the mother-in-law of our townsman, J. Watson Case, while on a visit to a relative in Philadelphia, fell down the steps and killed herself. She was a lady well advanced in years, and quite feeble. She was removed home on Monday, and was buried at the Friends' burying ground, at Buckingham.

Dull and monotonous is at the present time our borough. Business in all its branches seems to be backward and dull, but this only add to the quiet of the place. Our people now spend their time enjoying the healthy breath of pure spring air, and from the sun seek comfort beneath the beautiful green canopy, which overshadows our court house yard. The beautiful appearance of our splendid town, draws from all visitors expressions of admiration, and wish that they too could enjoy the beauty of our scenery and breath the healthy atmosphere of our surroundings. Every one feels reluctant in leaving, and only wait anxiously for the time to come when they can again spend a day among us. The evenings' find our citizens promenading our streets, and even some admiring pedestrian wanders far into the country to meditate upon the beauty of this May time. Yes!

"The Spring is here—the delicate footed May,
With its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers,
And with it comes a thirst to be away,
Wasting in woodpaths its voluptuous hours."

The Rev. Jacob M. Douglass, who died in Philadelphia last week, was buried in Bristol on Monday, in the St. James Church yard. He was one of the oldest clergymen of Philadelphia, and had been in the Philadelphia Diocese, with an unimportant interval, for sixty years. The Philadelphia *Times* furnishes this sketch of his life and labors:

Mr. Douglass was the son of Andrew Douglass, one of the early sugar refiners of Philadelphia, and of his wife, the daughter of Brigadier General Morgan, who commanded the Pennsylvania line at the battle of Trenton. One of his sisters married the late Rev. Mr. Richard S. Hall. The deceased octogenarian graduated at Princeton College, and took high rank for his mathematical abilities. He studied law with Hon. John Sergeant, who said he never sent a better student to the bar. But Mr. Douglass had determined to enter the ministry, and he was ordained in 1816 at St. Paul's Church by Bishop White, and presented by Rev. Dr. Pilmore. Perceiving his zeal and discretion, the Bishop gave him a certificate to the Western churches, and he was made the first missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Society to Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He is said to have organized the church at Nashville, and he was warmly sustained by Bishop Kemper in this pioneer work. About 1820 he took charge of Marcus Hook and Concord parishes, in Delaware county, where he spent several years, ministering also at Swedesboro, on the other shore of the Delaware, and travelling and laboring from fold to fold, giving his money as freely as his time. Another important field opened to him in Philadelphia in 1831, when the original African parish of St. Thomas, having struggled along in a neglected and disconnected way for forty years, and being almost extirpated by dissensions over its African minister, concluded to choose a white rector. His character is described by the historian of that church in the summary of its ministers: "He was universally beloved for his suavity of manners, his evenness of temper, his kindly affections, his concern for the poor and needy and for his earnest, impressive and pathetic discourses. He was a man of that peculiar temperament which enables him to calm the waters of strife and confusion, and at the time of his resignation, in 1834, the perfect unanimity, peace, harmony and concord which universally prevailed in the church marked the period as a happy era in its history, contrasted with the stormy days of the past." The relation he bore to this congregation no less than his own views of justice made Mr. Douglass a steady defender for half a century of the rights of representation of the African parish upon the floor of the Episcopal Convention. He and Rev. George S. Kirk were for years the only advocates of the petitions of this congregation which had been engaged in a war for religious equality since 1787, when their preachers were assaulted in St. George's Methodist church during prayer and driven to the gallery. Their petition to the convention fifty-five years after Bishop White received them into the Episcopal establishment was rejected by a vote of 95 to 58, and again rejected in 1854 by 102 to 68. A committee reported in 1849 that "we consider it a most signal error to break down the barrier which instinctive nature has reared in the path of free intercourse. * * * Color, physical and social condition and education render them utterly unfit to sit in deliberative bodies." Mr. Douglass persevere in his course, without either anger or discouragement, and he lived to see the African delegates admitted. He also revived the almost extinct parish of St. Matthew's, Francisville, now in a populous part of Girard avenue. Judge George M. Stroud, under his ministrations, became a communicant and a prominent layman. The last ministerial act of Mr. Douglass was to assist at the semi-centennial of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, in 1875. He also founded Zion Church, now at Eighth street and Columbia avenue, giving liberally of his own money. Between the above two parishes he ministered a quarter of a century. He was twice married, and has a son a minister in the diocese of Delaware. A fine linguist and a student nearly to the end of his life, Mr. Douglass possessed the humility, the sweetness and the earnestness of a man called to preach the Gospel and enlarge the Kingdom of God on the earth.

A wood fire in the grate is nice to take off the morning chill.—*Intelligencer.*

The statement is undoubtedly correct. A wood fire is nice to take off the morning chill. A coal fire however will answer just as well, in fact a fire in the grate, be it either wood or coal, will generally, if kindled soon enough, and sufficient fuel is used, take off a chill very nicely morning or evening as the case may be, in the room in which the fire is built. It should be observed however that the fire ought to be in the grate. A fire on the floor, for instance, while it would take off the chill would likely produce consequences which would not be so very nice. It is therefore necessary in following out the recipe furnished by the *Intelligencer* to be careful to place the fire in the receptacle provided for it. There may have been some of the *Intelligencer's* readers who were in total ignorance of the nice way to take off the morning chill and who perhaps used other and less efficient methods of accomplishing the end. If so we know they will reform their practice and thank the *Intelligencer* for so intelligently pointing out the pretty way in which the chill in the morning can be removed.

HERE AND THERE.

—Boss Tweed wintered in Canada.

—Artificial flowers are now highly perfumed.

—Dumas has written 300 novels and stories.

—Bismark takes his vacation spading in his garden.

—The Centennial wheat field is in excellent condition.

—California taxes church property the same as any other.

—One dollar a year is the salary of the mayor of Oil City.

—Cherries are ripe in California, and sell at a dollar a pound.

—They have a colt in Crawford county, which has six legs.

—Sixty-five new members joined Plymouth church on Sunday.

—Cincinnati is enjoying a series of walking matches by women.

—There are 436 missionaries in China, 310 of whom are women.

—Senators Conkling and Morton have each taken in the Centennial.

Brigham Young's son John has but one wife and doesn't want any more.

—Over a million of the Moody and Sankey hymn-books have been sold.

—A Michigan man died the other day of "rheumatism of the tongue."

—Four newspapers published in Paris are devoted exclusively to hair dressing.

—Of Iowa's population over sixteen years of age, only one in 168 cannot read.

—The State debt of New York will be entirely wiped out within two years.

—The Berkshire Woollen Company, of Great Barrington, Mass., has failed for $400,000.

—Prince William of Orange is to marry a daughter of the deposed King of Hanover.

—Rubenstin's new opera, "Nero," will be heard first at the Imperial Opera House at Berlin.

—The passengers in a Philadelphia horse-car the other evening were talking in six languages.

—The largest pork packer in Cincinnati is a Jew. The wealthiest doctor in San Francisco is a Chinaman.

—The Hartford *Times* calls those exquisites who copy Dom Pedro's style of whiskers "Brazilian apes."

—The damages to residences in Jersey City by the Palisades explosion will reach $70,000, and in Hoboken $10,000.

—It is reported that Dom Pedro has grown weary of his experiences in this country and will return to Brazil shortly.

—The Sheriff of Perquimans County, N. C., weighs 410 pounds. When a prisoner is refractory he sits down on him.

—Nearly the whole business portion of Darlington, S. C., was burned Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—Nevada, with 55,000 inhabitants, has 900 licensed saloons, and the cost of drinking and gambling amounts to $5,000,000 a year.

—Potter Hall, Andalusia, was robbed last Friday night, of a quantity of silver ware, belonging to the students of that institution.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of the national banks at the close of business on last Friday.

—More than one hundred railroad and steamboat companies have agreed to carry delegates to the National Democratic Convention at half-fare rates.

—Mrs. Mella Dodd, of Bowling Green, Ky., 116 years old, is going to the Centennial to see if she can keep her daughters—two girls of eighty-five and ninety-four out of mischief.

—In Missouri there are over 150,000 children who could not go to school if they wanted to, from want of school room. Only four months of school annually are now provided by law.

—The Tariff bill may not be reached for some weeks yet, and many believe it will not pass at all, the session being too far advanced to admit of proper consideration being given it.

—French ladies now allow cigars and other free and easy ways in the drawing-room, in order to keep the gentlemen there, who, it was found, were rapidly preferring stables and clubs.

—The Pacific coast papers complain of a deficiency of silver half dimes, and more than intimate that their coinage has been stopped in the interest of certain owners of nickel mines.

—Counterfeit gold coin, made of platinum plated heavily with genuine gold, has of late been circulated in California. It is exceedingly deceptive, being of the right weight, color and feeling.

—One of our exchanges announces that Elizabeth, N. J., has lodged $60,000 tramps. It may be so but there have been none which command such a high figure lodged in this bailiwick.

—Mrs. Jackson quarrelled with her husband in Brooklyn on Monday morning and pushed him into an area. He was killed by the fall, his neck being broken, and Mrs. Jackson was arrested.

—A petition to the Texas Legislature is being circulated, asking the passage of a law to punish horse thieves as follows: First offence, whipping post; second, whipping and branding; third, hanging.

—The Khedive of Egypt provides a daily feast for the cats of Cairo, at the great Mosque, and great is the tumult at the hour of prayer, when they all rush to the distributing priest for their allowance.

—A young girl of Indiana who was unable to induce any one to assist her, disinterred the remains of her infant sister and buried them beside her mother, in accordance with the dying wish of the latter.

—General Sabert Oglesby, who commanded a division of General Jackson's army, nearest the river, at the battle of New Orleans, is still living in Texas. He was one hundred years old last February.

—The giant powder works at McCainsville, near Drakesville, N. J., exploded Tuesday afternoon, and it is reported that two persons were killed. The explosion was heard for a distance of twenty miles.

—A New York lady on a visit to Europe has left two poodles in charge of a dog doctress, for the keeping of which she is to pay $200 yearly, and provide a carriage once a month in which the pets are to be aired.

—The funerals of Dr. William W. Hall, late editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, and Rev. Adrian L. Rosecrans, son of General Rosecrans, took place in New York on Saturday last. They were largely attended.

—There are but two regiments of soldiers in the British service permitted to wear shirt collars—the Seventh Hussars and the Forty-third Light Infantry. All others are obliged to hide the collar beneath the stock.

—A preacher at Glasgow, Mo., hesitated to tell a dying man that he would go right to heaven till the dying man's brother stabbed him twice in the head and gave him more liberal ideas of the mercy of heaven.

—Washington is making preparation to receive about one-half of the people who go to Philadelphia during the Centennial. Every one coming from the West and North will have a desire to see the Capital of the Nation.

The Church of St. Charles Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Philadelphia, was dedicated on Sunday by Archbishop Wood, in the presence of a vast assemblage. The Empress of Brazil and suite were present.

—At San Francisco, on Saturday, revenue officers discovered an underground pipe leading from the Bay View distillery to an outlet under the distillery's wharf, several hundred yards distant. It is evident that large amounts of "crooked" whisky have been shipped by this means.

—A serious conflict has broken out between the whites and blacks at Laurel Hill, in West Feliciana Parish, La. It began on Friday night. A despatch to Acting Governor Antoine says that 17 colored men have been killed. Other reports say that three whites were also killed.

—Bishop Simpson is mentioned as a competitor in the Presidential race at Cincinnati. The Bishop would make an excellent President but the managers of the Convention will never think of Simpson once when setting up the pins. Preachers and politicians in this Centennial Era do not successfully mix.

—The Chinese Commissioners find that the space allotted to them in the Main Building is totally inadequate to their extensive contributions; there are several cars containing their goods awaiting outside to be unloaded, and it is feared that they will be either unable to unpack everything, or else the limited compass will necessitate such condensation of their wares as will tend to lessen the general effect of a display so rare and beautiful.

—The San Francisco Mint has been worked to its full capacity, the coinage for April being $3,330,000, of which $2,780,000 were in double eagles and the balance in silver. There are now in the mint $1,060,000 in ten cent pieces, coined for transmission to the East, but a recent order requires that they should be re-examined and all the badly formed pieces remelted and recoined. With the present force it will require a year to complete the job.

—The United States Assistant Treasurer has stopped paying out silver on currency drafts, and is now only paying silver in exchange for fractional notes presented in person in sums not exceeding $100, or on drafts from Washington where fractional notes have been forwarded by express. It is supposed that all the old silver coined to enable Mr. Richardson to experiment has been paid out, and that Mr. Bristow has not the authority to pay out any coined since the Sherman bill of 1875, except in exchange for fractional notes. This stoppage of payments on currency drafts and checks has already had the effect of advancing the premium on small change to 2 and 2½ per cent. it on Friday having been ¼ and 1 per cent. for silver.

Hulmeville Notes.

Mrs. W. Wallace Mannington and children arrived here last week from Indian Territory, on a visit to her relatives and friends, after a residence of five or six years in the West. She will shortly be joined by her husband, who wishes to see his old home as well as the Centennial.

Our factory has stopped running because of the general depression in business. The mill hands have been busy since the first of the year but the market seems to be pretty well supplied with the material manufactured.

Richard Bispham is building a small barn on his lot in Hulmeville.

At the meeting of the Beechwood Cemetery Company on last Saturday, a dividend of six per cent. was declared.

A pound for the safe keeping of stray cows has been erected on the factory island below the bridge wall. For a long time past cows running our streets have been a terrible nuisance, and only for the want of a pound.

The time of running the trains on the new railroad, has been slightly changed. All the New York trains now stop at Langhorne, and an additional Sunday train put on.

E. G. Harrison, administrator, on Thursday, the 11th instant, sold the school property at Andalusia, known as Potter Hall, to Samuel F. Flood, Esq., of Philadelphia, for $7,675.

Jacob Keen, one of our oldest citizens, died at his late residence in this borough, Thursday morning, the 18 inst., at the age of 78 years.

Attleboro' Notes.

Improvements are still making in our borough and if they are continued on Bellevue avenue it will soon beat Maple avenue for beauty.

The Railroad Co. have put up a small shed at Langhorne for the accommodation of persons waiting for trains, but there is no ticket office, nor do we see anything looking like a telegraph office, but we suppose these will come soon.

The freight train now leaves the city at 6.35 P. M. and arrives at Langhorne at 7.55 which is too late to accommodate most of our business men as they do not wish their goods to lie down there on the platform after night with no one to take care of them.

Langhorne station averages forty passengers per day.

The wet weather is making the grass and grain grow rapidly.

Over one hundred passengers embarked at Langhorne on Wednesday morning, most of them for the Centennial.

H. C. Parry is putting up the foundation of a large stable, getting the wall ready for his coal yard, digging a well and will soon show the people what he intends to do at Langhorne.

Most of our housekeepers have about finished their regular spring house-cleaning and all the male members of families say "Lord be praised."

There has been no reduction of the fare to the city from Langhorne, and the people still growl over the 70 cent fare.

Warminster Notes.

Wm. Gerhart, of Warminster, who has been confined in Fort Reinhart awaiting his trial for assault and battery, was released last week on bail to appear at September term.

Sunday School commenced at Ivyland on Sunday afternoon last, conducted by Silas Yerkes. It will be held this season in part of the large Temperance Hotel at that place.

The contract for building the large new hall at Huntingdon Valley, by Eagle Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., has been awarded Yarnell Fulmer, carpenter, and Mr. Slugg, mason, at $7,100.

MARRIED.

DOAN—McKNIGHT.—In Bristol, May 11, 1876, by Rev. J. C. Hyde, Edwin N. Doan, of Emilie, to Mary Jane McKnight, of Bristol.

DIED.

KEEN.—In Hulmeville, on Thursday, 18th inst., Jacob Keen, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence on Trenton avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Presbyterian church, Bensalem.

CLARK.—In Upper Makefield, on the 13th inst., Anna, wife of Lewis Clark, aged 26 years.

☞ A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS fresh from the looms of the world, can be seen at J. Wesley Wright's, next to the Canal bridge, Mill street, Bristol, Pa.

Our stock of Fine Dress Goods is the best we have ever offered, comprising

Black Silks at as low a price as they can be bought in Philadelphia.

Hermanies, Mohairs, Alpacas and Cashmeres. The latest novelties in Stripes, Plaid and Brocades.

A very large line of Alpacas, Debeges and Cashmeres, in the latest shades, at 25 cts.

An elegant assortment of Plaids, of 12½, 18 and 25 cts. per yard.

Muslins and Calicoes lower than we have ever sold them before.

Standard Prints at 6 cts. per yard.

Hamburg Edgings, from 6 cts. to $1.50 per yard.

Ribbons, Ties, Laces and Fringes.

Sun Umbrellas from 25c. to $5.

Two-Button Kid Gloves, white and light colors, 75 cts.

Fine assortment of Cotton Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves.

A large variety of Corsets, from 35c. to $3.00.

Striped Hosiery for ladies, misses and children's, from 20c. to $1 per pair. Mending cotton to match.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Millinery Goods.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades for men's and boy's wear.

Straw Hats.

Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.

Oil Cloth Shading, all colors, and Shade Fixtures.

Trunks, Satchels, Boots and Shoes.

Wall Papers at low figures.

A large assortment of House Furnishing Goods in French and Stone China, Glass and Tin Ware.

Our stock of Groceries full and complete in every particular, at figures as low as can be bought elsewhere, all of which goods we are pleased to show.

Next to Canal Bridge,
Mill Street, Bristol.

☞ RAILWAY FARES TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—What does it matter if the various Companies will not come down to lower figures for a ticket, you have only to wait till you come to Philadelphia before purchasing your Clothing and then go to *Tower Hall* to make your selection. The amount you will save by this will almost defray the cost of the visit.

Their suits are so durable, stylish, and low priced that every one can secure a genuine bargain, BENNETT & Co., *Tower Hall*, 518 *Market Street*. Be sure you go in *Right Under the Large Clock.*

☞ I can offer to my customers to-day an entire new line of Flowers, Wings, &c. Hats: comprising in part: Turbans, English Walking Hats, Hats to droop over the face, fine Chips, and Hair Goods. Also, a nice line of Plain Bonnets. A great variety of Infant Bonnets and Hats. Full line of Sailor Hats, to which I invite your attention, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

MRS. SWAIN, Milliner,
68 Mill Street, Bristol.

☞ Dr. H. Pursell has had made to order a fine lot of Porous Plasters, which he has now in stock. The advantage in using them is that they are newly made, and necessarily adhere better than those kept on hand a length of time. They are soft and pliable, containing the liquid matter originally present in the gums—keeping up the gentle but constant irritation in which the principal merit of all plasters exists.

ROOFING MATERIALS.—2 Ply Roofing, 3 Ply Roofing, and Roofing Pitch, Single Ply Sheeting Felt, Lining Felt. Carpet Paper,—this paper is made expressly for going under carpet. For sale by William A. Gilton, Bristol, Pa.

☞ Fine West Virginia Lubricating Oil at Dr. Pursells,—60 cents per gallon.

☞ Simon A. Gump will sell the nicest and neatest spring suits out, at prices ranging from $6 to $10.

☞ Condensed Milk at Dr. Pursell's.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 20 South Third street. May 16, 1876.

BONDS.—Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series, 104 a 105; Pennsylvania Loan, 3d series, 113 a 114; Phila. City 6's, 108¼ a 109; Allegheny Valley 7.30's, 100¼ a 101¼; Cam. and Amboy 6's, 1883, 102 a 103; do. do. 1889; 102¼ a 103¼; do. Mort., 1889, 103¼ a 104; Lehigh Valley 7's, 109 a 110; North Pennsylvania 7's, 108 a 109; Pennsylvania and New York Canal 7's, 109¼ a 110; Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mort., 106 a 107; do. general Mort. Coupon, 104¼ a 105; do. do. Mort. Registered 106 a 106¼; Philada. & Erie 7's, 93¼ a 94; Philadelphia and Reading 7's, 106 a 107; do. General Mortgage 7's, Coupon, 106 a 107; do. do. 7's, Registered 105½ a 106; do. New Conv. 7's, 99¼ a 100; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7's, 84 a 84½; West Chester 7's, 106 a 107; West Jersey 7's, 105¼ a 106; Wilmington and Rdg. 1st Mortgage 7's, 40 a 48; Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, 6's, 103¼ a 104¼.

STOCKS.—Lehigh Valley Railroad, 57¼ a 58¼; Mine Hill Railroad, 52¼ a 53; Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 52¼ a 53; Pennsylvania Railroad, ex. 52¼ a 52½; Philad'a and Reading Railroad, 44¼ a 44½; Philada. & Trenton R. R. 130 a 134; United Co.'s of N. J. (C. & A.) 134¼ a 135; Cen. Transportation Co. 47¼ a 47½; Fifth and Sixth street R. R., 70 a 72; Hestonville R. R., 31¼ a 31½; Second and Third street R. R., 32¼ a 33¼; Leh. Nav., 45¼ a 46¼.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 15, 5 P. M.

BEEF CATTLE were rather dull this week, and prices favor buyers; about 3800 head arrived and sold at 6¼ a 6¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7c. for a few choice, 5¼ a 6¼c. for fair to good do., and 3 a 5¼c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality.

SHEEP were in moderate demand at 4½ a 6¼c. per lb gross for clipped; receipts 8,000 head.

HOGS were in fair demand; sales of corn-fed at $10 50 a 11 25; receipts 2838 head.

FARMERS' HAY AND STAW MARKET.—for week ending May 13, 1876: Loads of Hay, 258; Straw, 41. Average price during week: Prime Timothy, $1 40 to $1 50; Mixed, $1 25 to $1 40; Straw, $1 50 to $1 60 per 100 lbs.

☞ Lovers of a good cigar meet at Boyd's Centennial Cigar Store, No. 6 Radcliffe street.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Fever and Ague.
DR. S. ROGERS, Proprietor,
No. 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines. 59

New Advertisements.

Sow Your Flower Seeds and Plant Your Spring Bulbs

IN the open borders, and buy them (not the borders) but the seeds and bulbs, of
J. W. CORNELL & CO.,
Implement and Seed Dealers,
Rustic and Terra Cotta Yard Ornaments.
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

Wanted.—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Address Box 200 Bristol P. O.

THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT

Nelly White

Leaves Bordentown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at White Hill, Robbins' Wharf, Florence, Bristol, Burlington, Beverly. Returning, leaves Philadelphia, at 3.30 P. M., stopping at the above places. 343

New Market House

BY

J. C. HIBBS,

Corner Otter and Bath Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.

FRESH BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON constantly on hand and delivered to any part of town, cheap for cash. 346

MAHAN & ELY

HAVE REMOVED TO

46 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.,

Opposite Hill's Confectionery, where they are selling

DRY GOODS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, VIZ:

The very best Calicoes, ordinary styles, - 6c.
" " " choice styles, - 8c.
Heavy yard wide Unbleached Muslins, - 8c.
Wamsutta and others, of the very best Bleached Muslins, 12½
Fruit of Loom. - - - - - - 10c.
In constant receipt of the choicest styles new DRESS GOODS at corresponding prices.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY. 341

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL!

THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

OF BRISTOL,

WILL HOLD IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOMS OF THE CHURCH

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,

On the evenings of

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

June 7th and 8th,

Commencing at 6 o'clock.

ADMISSION, - - - - TEN CENTS.
340

Important Notice!

J. J. SMITH,

FROM NEW YORK, HAS OPENED AT

20 Greene Street, Trenton.

NEW STORE,

NEW STORE,

NEW STORE.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

AN immense stock of DRY GOODS, Silk Shawls, Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, &c. These Goods were purchased at auction sales in New York, and will comprise the most astonishing bargains ever offered in the city of Trenton. We invite special attention to our prices.

DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces new style Plaids at 10c. worth 15c.
75 pieces Castor's checks at 15c., worth 25c.
175 pieces pure Mohair, all the new shades, at only 20c., worth 30c.
100 pieces Diagonal Mohair at 20c., worth 25c.
100 pieces new shades Cashmere, at 25c., worth 37½c.
100 pieces Granite mixtures for travelling suits, at 25c., worth 37½c.
200 pieces Plaid Cashmere Beige, entirely new, at 25c., cheap at 37½c.
200 pieces pure Mohair Castor Checks, at 25c., cheap at 35c.
50 pieces Silk and Wool Striped at 31c., cheap at 44c.
100 pieces French Cashmere Cloth at 35c., cheap at 50c.
100 pieces all wool Serge, at 35c., cheap at 50c.
50 pieces Matilasse Cashmere, at 37½c., cheap at 50c.
45 pieces Silk and Wool Pongees, 37½c., 50c., 62½c., and 75c., fully 25 per cent. under the cost of importations.
60 pieces handsome Silk and Wool Checks, at 50c., worth 75c.
100 pieces of handsome Poplins, new shades, at 37½c., cheap at 62½c.

A LARGE STOCK OF SILKS.

BLACK GOODS.

50 pieces Black Cashmere, at 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c., and $1.00.
A large assortment of MOURNING GOODS.
Great Bargains in Brocha Shawls, from $5.00 upwards, worth double the prices. Just received 500 Striped Shawls from 75c. and upwards.
100 pieces of Iron Grenadine from 25c. upwards.
An immense stock of Cloth for Men and Boys wear, fully 25 per cent. below their value.
Great Bargains in Flannels, Linens, and Table Damask.
1 case Merrimack Prints at 5½.
1 case American Cambrics at 8c.
1 case English Percales at 10c.
1 case of English Percales at 12½c.
An immense stock of Housekeeping Goods.
Having boughtout a large manufactory of Corsets, we are giving great bargains this week.

100 dozen Corsets at 31c., cheap at			50
100 " "	50c., par value		$1 00
100 " "	62½c., "		1 00
100 " "	85c., "		1 25
100 " "	$1.00 "		1 50
100 " "	$1.25 "		2 00

A large line of HOSIERY AND GLOVES at popular prices. Please take notice.—Alexander Kid Gloves for $1.00, the very best in the city for the money.

1 case of Empress Cloth for spring and summer wear, at 50c., good value at 75c. Striped Silks at 75c., sold in Philadelphia at 80c.

Ladies, if you want genuine bargains, come to

29 Greene Street,

Opposite Taylor Opera House,

346 TRENTON, N. J.

New Advertisements.

GO TO

DONNELLY'S

FOR

Seasonable Underwear.

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

Six Shirts for $9.00,

MADE TO ORDER.

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

White Dress and Calico Shirts

READY MADE, "THAT WILL FIT."

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

NECKWEAR.

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

LINEN AND PAPER Collars and Cuffs.

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

Silk and Linen Pocket Handkf's.

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries.

GO TO DONNELLY'S

FOR

Hosiery and Gloves.

GO TO

Donnelly's

FOR

ANY ARTICLE YOU MAY NEED

IN THE LINE OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,

GLOVES and UNDERWEAR,

All at Popular Prices,

AT RICHARD A. DONNELLY'S,

TAYLOR HALL FURNISHING STORE,

344 GREENE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

THE THISTLE EDITION

is the only fully illustrated edition of Sir Walter Scott's

Waverly Novels

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist."

The books are standard, and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best. The price is of the lowest. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. ELEVEN MONTHS' DELIVERIES (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, $1.50; Half Turkey, gilt top, $2.25. For terms, etc., address

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
342 17 Murray Street, New York.

JUST OPENED!

JOHN LONGSTRETH'S

NEW STORE,

Cor. Bath and Buckley Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES

Constantly on hand. Cheap for cash. 336

CENTENNIAL.

MRS. J. C. HAMILTON would call the attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity to her

Dress Making

AND

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

Also, Centennial Banners and Decorations of all kinds.

Also, material for making them, supplied at

48 MILL STREET, BRISTOL. 330

DR. G. W. ADAMS,

DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW HOUSE, AT the East corner of Radcliffe and Franklin Streets, Bristol, Pa., where he has nicer rooms and better accommodations. He takes this method of returning thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and cordially invites all to give him a call. N. B.—Out of office on Second-day, (Monday,) 4th mo. 6th, 1876. 310

ROAD VIEW.

THE undersigned Viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County, to view and lay out a road in Bensalem township, to begin at a point on the north-westerly side of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at Cornwell's station, and ending at a stake set in the public road leading through said Bensalem township into Byberry, known as Gordon's Mill road, hereby notify all persons interested, that they will meet at the aforesaid place of beginning, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to discharge the duties of their appointment.

HENRY M. WRIGHT,
GEORGE M. DORRANCE,
WILLIAM KINSEY, Viewers.

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF SARAH B. HUTCHINSON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

KATE P. HUTCHINSON,
Executrix of Sarah B. Hutchinson.
Bristol, April 19th, 1876. 322

New Cigar Box Manufactory.

BY

T. B. CAROTHERS,

Wood Street bet. Franklin and Penn,

BRISTOL, PA.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 285

$1,000 Wanted

ON SECOND MORTGAGE, on property situated in Bristol. The property is now insured for $1,200 for ten years. The first mortgage is only $600. For particulars enquire of
331 JOHN S. BRELSFORD, Bristol, Pa.

Take Notice.

THAT ALL SCHOOL TAX that remains unpaid after the 20th day of May, 1876, will be collected at once, according to law. The School Board needs the money and must have it to settle their accounts.
332 C. S. BAILEY, Collector.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Sewing, plain or fancy, can have it neatly and promptly attended to by calling on MRS. EMMA WHITE,
Penn's Manor, opp. Friends' Meeting House.
TERMS.—With Sewing Machine, $1.00 per day; without Sewing Machine, 75 cts. per day. 304

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE Second Session of MISS MERIAM'S School for Young Ladies, will open WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. For particulars, address,
249 MISS A. MERRIAM, Bristol, Pa.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County.

Bristol, Pa., May 2, 1876.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent. clear of taxes, payable to stockholders on demand.
329 CHAS. T. IREDELL, Cashier.

For Sale or to Let.

TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE. Price, $6,500. Rent, $600. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
216 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Miscellaneous.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, S. W. COR. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Entrance, 108 South Tenth St., below Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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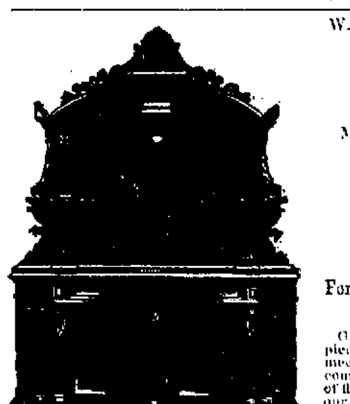

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At 1:16, 8:15, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:25, 3:34, 3:51, 4:31, 6:12, and 7:48 P. M. Sunday trains 9:21 A.M., 4:31 and 7:48 P. M.

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At 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:09, and 11:47 A. M., 2:25, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 4:31, 5:01, 6:01, 6:21, 7:49, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21, 10:13 A. M. and 2:50, 7:48 P.M.

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From New York.

At 4:25, 6:55, 8:35, and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6:07, 6:40, 8:00, 9:22, and 9:28 A. M., 12:00, M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:18, 6:55, 9:14 and 9:40 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, and 9:14 P. M.

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Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.55 6.15, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 7.20, 9.10 A. M. 11.55, P. M., daily.

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A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

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ON and after Wednesday, March 8th, the splendid Steamer "TWILIGHT" leaves Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bristol at 3½ o'clock, touching at all the above landings.
Fare, 25 cents; Excursion 40 cents. 295

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SONG OF SPRING.

A gentle step is on the withered leaves,
Where wind-swept boughs and moistened mosses lie;
At the soft tread the sleeping floweret breathes,
Raises itself to see who passes by,
Thrusting aside the matted vines that cling,
While small birds chirp and warble, "It is Spring."

Adown the fields she passes; as she goes,
Over the trees' imploring arms so bare,
A soft green mantle how she kindly throws,
That shakes its scented tassels to the air;
No more like sleeted warriors clad in mail—
Their green plumes nod her glad approach to hail.

The grass thrusts up its fingers by the way,
To tell the city of her coming life;
While through the hills the small brooks laugh and play,
With merry music as of flute or fife,
Bidding the mosses, as they dance along,
New-clothe themselves and listen to their song.

How many times, O gentle Spring, declare,
Hast thou awaked the sleeping Earth from dreams?
Placed fragrant flowers in her tangled hair,
And bathed her forehead from fresh rippling streams?
And when our feet no more these paths shall tread,
Still will thy songs be sung? thy bright blooms spread?

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

PASTURAGE.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

While a large proportion of the farmers attention is turned to the cultivation of the various crops produced upon the farm, unless the conditions are very unnatural for a farmer, or unless soiling is practiced, which in many instances is both possible and economical, pasturage is not a thing to be idly considered.

Where a soil is uniformly smooth and fertile all capable of cultivation, it is undoubtedly more to the general interest of the proprietor to care for all stock by means of green crops, but this is not the condition of very many farmers. There is yet a large amount of surface in all parts of county, which in consequence of the difficulty of tillage may be termed waste land, and which is almost invariably employed either as timber land or pasturage, and it is upon these extensive fields that the animals of the farm are expected to sustain during the grazing season. When in a high state of fertility an animal can be sustained upon a comparatively small extent of surface, and yet very many pastures furnish a considerable number of acres to each animal maintained.

In these cases, for the reason as before stated that the land is waste land the farmer is very loth to make any application in the direction of adding to fertility, for the reason that it has the appearance of a waste of valuable material. This is wrong in practice, for notwithstanding the rough exterior there are pastures that could and would be greatly benefitted by the application of fertilizers. It is as necessary that the summer care of stock be careful as it is that the same occur in winter. It is an old saying that an animal well wintered is half summered; it is equally true that an animal well summered is half wintered, therefore it is best to make pasturage as good as circumstances will allow.

The proper time of turning animals to pasture is a subject for consideration upon which the early welfare of the animal depends. It is a well known fact that if animals are kept upon hay, or similar dry food, until late in the spring, or until there is a full field of grass, and then turned out, the change is so sudden and great as to occasion scouring, and, so greatly debilitating the animal. In order to avoid this effect, a farmer of judgment has adopted the plan of turning out very early, so that the animal would be obliged to eat the old dry aftermath in connection with the green grass, and so the transition from hay is less sudden, and no ill effects follow, and animals so turned out will avoid all scouring, will cast their coat, and do well through the season.

One point should not be forgotten—that pasturage is imperfect unless there is a constant supply of pure water.

PREMATURE DEATH OF CHILDREN.

It is more painful to read the death notices in the newspapers at this season than at any other time in the year, because they record the names of so many little children. We cannot read them unmoved, although we knew not them nor theirs, for we know so well the gap in the household, never to be wholly filled, caused by the departure of a little one, who was often the center about which all family hopes and interests twined; the loss to the State is so incalculable, and the feeling so strong that they themselves suffer an irremediable loss in missing the joys and sorrows, the discipline of life on earth.

Fifty years ago it would have been thought blasphemous to maintain that a large proportion of these premature deaths are caused by preventible diseases, that instead of God's disciplining the parents through the suffering of the little one, He wishes it to live and that if it has before and after birth absolutely healthful conditions, it will live. To-day, the attempt to clear oneself of responsibility by laying the result of our blunders upon a "mysterious Providence" argues little scientific knowledge and undeveloped reasoning powers. In the good time coming, men and women will not dare invoke a soul into their keeping, until they know how, and are able to care for it and its delicate temple in the best manner.

If we could have our way, every child should have a happy childhood. To stretch a tiny little one "needlessly upon the rack of this rough world," is the hight of cruelty. Many of the miseries of childhood are caused by the thoughtlessness of older people. One of the surprising things relative to children, is that mothers so often forget the difference between their own power of endurance and that of the children. It is a little thing, perhaps, to notice, but we often see children of tender years forced into a fatiguing trot in order to keep pace with the mother, who walks at her usual speed, or it lags behind from weariness, pulled along by one hand, and when it cries because it is so tired, is chided for naughtiness, perhaps threatened with punishment, or told that an old man or wild beast will catch it if it cries. We once walked behind a weary child in a New England city, who seemed wholly unable to keep on its little feet, and heard the mother, whose appearance indicated that she was entitled to call herself educated, according to the popular notions of that abused word, tell the weeping midget that if it did not stop crying at once she would give it a dose of castor oil the moment she got home, which, judging from our own loathing of that odious extract we should call equivalent to the parent's learning from one speaking with authority, that she herself must, for her misdeeds, have an arm amputated as soon as she reached home. Be tender with little children, remembering that their sorrows and fears are as weighty to them as are yours to you. Many a small head is bowed down and heart crushed with grief and terror arising only from the thoughtless, cruel threats and mismanagement of guardians. Every sensible adult knows the lassitude, fever and nerve-ache induced by sorrow and anxiety.

The subject of food for children is next in importance to pure air. Nursing infants often fall ill and die of summer complaints, which arise, in the first place, from the mother's indulgence in unhealthful viands, and not seldom from her over fatigue. How mothers can escape the necessity of too much work and too hard work if they perform the whole or larger part of the labor of a household, is a question not to be answered until people at large understand their responsibility for tender, human lives, and are willing to live simply, in order that the mother may be exempt from work and worry. If it were a matter concerning the raising of extra fine cattle or blooded horses, we should all be interested to know just what food and how much exercise for the mothers was best for the progeny, and societies would discuss it, and learned treatises be widely circulated; but as it is only the ruler of these lower animals of whose safety and health we treat, why not leave the whole matter to chance. If the Lord means that children should live, live they will, but if they die we can console ourselves with the mysterious providence theory, and the pretty poems about "broken buds;" and then too, "says Mrs. Grundy," it is—so—ah—m—so indelicate, to allude in any public manner to the fact that the food of "tiny babies may be healthful or unhealthful." Go to, commonsense, thou art not wanted here! But the second summer of child-life is the one in which yet more especial care must be taken respecting food. We have often seen tiny children take tea and coffee as regularly as their elders, eating voraciously of meat, even in hot weather, and denied ripe fruit while the families in which children are not offered unwholesome dainties to still their crying are rare indeed. While we eagerly follow foreign fashions in dress, we do not copy the sensible, continental and English habit of feeding children with simple food at regular hours. If they never had any other supper than bread and milk, their sleep would be sounder, their forms fuller, and cheeks more rosy, and as a necessary consequence, their tempers better than while they share the variety of biscuits, preserves, cold meats and rich cakes, with which most American tea tables are loaded. This is not designed as a treatise on children's food, but simply to call renewed attention to the especial need of care during this month, when so many children are held to life by slender ties. The sources of information upon this subject are open to all, and nothing can excuse ignorance or indifference in fathers and mothers.

But we must add a word concerning apples. Nearly every physician will agree with us in the statement that the delicate stomachs of children but two or three years old, can rarely digest uncooked apples, even when the fruit is perfectly ripe. The contrary opinion prevails, but many a mother learns to her cost that it is a mistake. Cook the apples and beware of unripe fruit.—*Dr. Arnold.*

Bristol.

Wood's Centennial Price List.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

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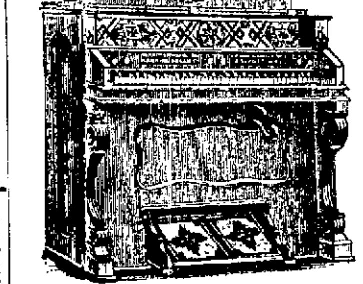

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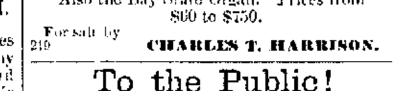

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The Most Extraordinary Case on Record.

SAMUEL VALE, aged 70, of Vinton, Ohio, came to us in December last, having a very large *encephaloid* cancer on the left side of the neck, its roots involving the tissues around and beneath the jugular vein, carotid artery and pneumo-gastric nerve. Several eminent surgeons concurred in the opinion that it could not be removed, and all pronounced it necessarily fatal; and even the "cancer doctors" who succeed in ordinary cases, refused to undertake so formidable a case. It was evident that the patient could not live many weeks, as the pressure on the blood vessels and nerve occasioned much difficulty of breathing, and rendered sound sleep impossible. A few applications of the remedy destroyed the entire cancerous mass, the roots coming out without the least injury to the blood vessels or nerve, and the cavity rapidly filled with healthy granulations.

When partly healed, Dr. Brown exhibited the case to some twenty physicians in New York, who regarded the case as almost marvelous, and who unanimously declared that no similar case had ever been recorded. Dr. Trall also, in a clinical lecture to his medical class, presented the patient for examination before treatment, and again after the cancer had been removed.

Mr. Vale testified that the pain attending the treatment was much less than that of the disease without treatment.

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OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARLOR SUITS in Hair, Cloth, or any color of Terry: 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Lady's and 4 Wall Chairs, for $60. Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, nine pieces, for $40. With Marble Top Bureau and Washstand, $50.
At A. V. MANNING'S,
39 47 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Philadelphia.

SAMUEL WAGNER'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
69 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Two doors below Arch, (formerly 52 Delaware Ave)
THE FINEST and BEST OYSTERS in the CITY.
121

MRS. W. MUIR'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
DINING AND OYSTER SALOON,
987 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—All kinds of Fine Confectionery—Boarding and Lodging. 126

NORTH STAR HOTEL.
FRANCIS T. PRAUL, - Proprietor
4805 MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORD, PA. 165

United States Hotel,
North-West Corner Front and Berks Sts.,
(Kensington Depot,)
PHILADELPHIA.
F. W. MEYER, - - - - Proprietor. 120

"The Seven Star Hotel."
O. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
Main Street and Oxford Road,
Opposite Dummy Depot,
110 FRANKFORD, PA.

JOHN J. SLIFER'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dining and Oyster SALOONS,
58 NO. 532 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

DOCK STREET COFFEE HOUSE AND LUNCH ROOM.
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
223 Dock Street,
157 Above Walnut, PHILADELPHIA

Girard Exchange HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters in every style, and Meals at all hours.
53 WILLIAM LINDIG.

WUNDER'S OYSTER BAY,
S. W. Corner Second and Church Streets.
74 PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
PHILADELPHIA EATING HOUSE,
S. E. Corner Seventh and Market Streets,
JAMES STANDRING, Proprietor.

Beefsteak and Potatoes, Porksteak and Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Pot Pie, Fried Eggs, Fried Ham, Cold Ham, Boiled Eggs, Cod Fish Cakes, Broiled Steak and Potatoes, Oyster Soup, 10 cents each; Oyster Stews, 25 cents; Raw Oysters, 10 cents; Milk Toast, 12 cents; Buttered Toast, 7 cents; Coffee and Rolls, Pie and Milk, 10 cents each; Rice Pudding, Bread Pudding, 5 cts. each; Apple Dumpling, 10c., Cup Custard, 5 cents; Pie of all kinds, Tea or Coffee per cup, two Buttered Rolls, 5 cts. each. SEGARS. A good and cheap Dinner every day. 101

BEE HIVE COFFEE HOUSE RESTAURANT,
THOMAS J. JARMAN, Proprietor,
218 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

OYSTERS constantly on hand in all varieties. Families supplied at shortest notice. Delivery free of charge to any part of the city. 76

198

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 287

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TRENTON MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,
J. D. PAYRAN,
East State Street,
Near Canal Bridge,
258 TRENTON, N. J.

GLASSWARE GIVEN AWAY
AT
ASSANPINK TEA STORE,
No. 7, Assanpink Block, Trenton.

A SPLENDID DIAMOND CUT GLASS SET of Four Pieces Given Away! Hand-some Cut Glass Preserve Butter and Fruit Dishes also given away with various quantities of

Tea and Coffee.
JAMES CRICHTON,
Late Manager Great Atlantic and Pacific
320 Tea Company.

NICK J. MINERT,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Fine Cigars,
No. 37 North Warren Street,
43 TRENTON, N. J.

JOSEPH G. HAYES,
Dealer in all kinds of
Burners, Oils and Lamps,
Whips, Canes and Novelties,
Corner Lamberton and Market.
11 TRENTON, N. J.

J. L. MOORE,
Dealer in
Furniture, Carpets,
OIL CLOTHS, BED SPREADS, BLANKETS, Clocks, Door Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, fine French and German Chromos, Baby Carriages and Stoves.
NO. 107 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
TRENTON, N. J. 119

GO TO THE Boston 99 Cent Store,
30 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
And look at the NEW STOCK OF WAX DOLLS, and RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS. The cheapest ever shown in the city. 147

TRENTON BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
P. B. MOYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Brushes. Pottery, Machine and Foundry Brushes made to order at short notice. A full line of Painter's and Artist's Brushes always on hand.
No. 27 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.
Highest Cash Price Paid for Country Bristles. 256

WILLIAM H. WHITE,
76 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware:
CUTLERY, GLASS, &c., &c. A large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Coal and Vegetable Oil, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing and Jobbing done at short notice. 254

John E. Thropp. Duncan McKenzie. Peter Wilkes.
THROPP, McKENZIE & WILKES,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines,
BOILERS, MILL WORK, SHAFTING,
Pulleys, Hangers, and all kinds of Pottery Machinery,
FOOT OF TAYLOR ST., TRENTON, N. J.
136

WALL PAPER
AND
School Books,
AT CHARLES Y. BAMFORD'S,
10 E. STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.
WALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE. Discount given to schools and teachers. 95

FANCY RIBBONS. BONNET FRAMES.
MRS. J. R. WOODRUFF,
Fashionable Milliner,
And dealer in
Notions, Trimmings, &c.
No. 27 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
Personal attention paid to custom work. 135

DUNN & SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 32 E. STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.
Under First National Bank.
A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Coatings always on hand. 116

E. R. HUTCHINSON,
THE POPULAR HATTER,
New and Old Styles in great variety, at
City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,
CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1060

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
25 WILSON & MILLER.

Bristol.

THOMAS B. HARKINS.
MANUFACTURER of IRON FENCE.

A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.

BREAD PANS, CELLAR GRATINGS, PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER, and other small articles for sale cheap.
ALL KINDS OF FINE CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Foundry—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, Bristol.
11

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,
No. 45 Mill Street three doors below Wood St.
JUST RECEIVED, A NEW SUPPLY OF
DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.
A Full Line of Hosiery, from 10 Cents up.
GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS FROM 50 CENTS UP.
A Complete Assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Also, GREAT VARIETY OF HUMAN HAIR.

Imitation Goods, Curls, Frizzles, Rolls and Braids. Combings made up in any form. Perfumery, Stationery, &c., WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, Sewing Machine Needles and Oil. Pinking and Stamping done.

Making my purchases at the lowest cash prices and selling at small profit, I am enabled to sell as low as can possibly be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere. 103

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
61 BRISTOL, PA.

Miscellaneous.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

The Centennial Harness Shop,
NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

I INFORM my friends and customers that I have built A NEW HARNESS SHOP, adjoining the Machine Works of Samuel Goslin, where I will be prepared to furnish

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS

Of the newest and latest patterns. "Prices to suit everybody and cheaper than elsewhere."

"Low Expenses, Quick Sales, Small Profits."

Give me a call. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDGAR ADAMS.
306 NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CYRUS HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.
HILLBORN & WORSTALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,

WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fifth-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company. NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. 1011

DEACON'S FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
94 High Street, Burlington, N. J.
MILLINERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

TRIMMED HATS, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Black Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Veils, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Silk and Lace Ties, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c. 110

YES LOOK!

I INFORM my friends that I have commenced the HARNESS BUSINESS at the Old Stand, opposite the Hotel, NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., where I will be prepared to furnish Harness of all kinds, and goods pertaining to my line. REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed at reasonable terms. Give me a call
WILLIAM SICKEL.
All work warranted. 307

Newtown Academy.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. Five day boarders taken. For circulars address
R. L. GURNEE,
32 Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

S. T. BUCKMAN. A. W. WATSON
WATSON & BUCKMAN,
NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,
AND
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

WILLIAM R. DELANEY,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
BROWNSBURG, PA.
REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1061

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.
HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1075

JOSEPH WILDMAN,
Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
OXFORD VALLEY PA.,
REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1054

ALEXANDER CROSSON,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
TULLYTOWN, PA.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

JOHN ROBERTS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
WAGONS,
MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

EDWIN OSMOND,
BREAD AND CAKE BAKER.
Newtown, Pa.
CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS,
STRAWBERRIES, &c.
Give us a call. 1043

Established 1817.
JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.
J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,
EMILIE, PA.,
Dealers in
Drugs and Medicines,
Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 1051

E. C. FLOCK,
Attleboro, Pa.,
IS PREPARED TO PUT ON
EGYPTIN and other kinds of PATENT ROOFING,
On short notice and on favorable terms. 2

C. D. THOMAS,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 114 York Street, below Broad,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
N. B.—All work promptly done at short notice, and delivered if required. 291

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,
DENTIST,
Attleboro', Pa.
GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.
1012

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL;
WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS,
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure
And Horse Stable Manure.
Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa.
BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates. 107

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,
Cigar Manufacturer,
NEWPORTVILLE, PA.
CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 973

JOHN CRAFT,
Carriage Builder,
44 WEST BROAD STREET,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.
1061

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.
J. R. MOON,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty.
1056

J. C. BROWN,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Carriages and Wagons,
EMILIE, PA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Sausage Meat cut and seasoned. Give us a call. 1053

WESLEY CAREY,
Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
PENN VALLEY, PA.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKELS
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY
Wagons and Carriages,
Newtown, Pa.
REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.
1089

SAMUEL GOSLIN,
DEALER IN
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended t

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 93

Bristol.

J. S. THOMAS,
SUCCESSOR TO S. PIKE,
Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

HARDWARE
AND
Iron Store.

One Price, and That the Lowest.

STEEL,
IRON,
NAILS,
HORSE SHOES,
BOLTS,
LOCKS,
FILES,
AXES,
SAWS,
PLANES,
HAMMERS,
HACTHETS,
AUGERS,
BITS,
GIMLETS,
SCREWS,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
SCOOPS,
FORKS,
RAKES,
HOES,
MATTOCKS,
PICKS,
SIEVES,
SADDLERY,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
SPOONS,
POCKET KNIVES,
BELLS,
BRUSHES,
CASTORS,
HOOKS,
POTS,
KETTLES,
PANS,
BROILERS,
CORN-CUTTERS,
SCYTHES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CHAINS,
SCALES,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
WEIGHTS,
MEASURES,
ROPES,
MOULD BOARDS,
SLEIGH BELLS,
BOY'S SLEDS,
SKATES,
ICE CREEPERS,
MEAT CLEAVERS,
MEAT SAWS,
TRAPS,
MUZZLES,
NOZZLES,
COFFEE MILLS,
CARDS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CANS,
LANTERNS,
CANDLE STICKS,
SLAW CUTTERS,

And every conceivable article which should be kept in a Hardware Store.

We hope by strict attention to the interests of our customers, one price and that the lowest, marked in plain figures, to secure a fair share of the trade. 106

Bristol.

INFORMATION.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE STORE OF
M. A. WALMSLEY.
A Full Line of
DRY GOODS,
SUCH AS

Lot of Brown Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Colored Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Mix Dress Goods.
Lot of Anchor Bleached Muslin, 14c.
Lot of Wamsutta Bleached Muslin.
Lot of Sheeting—Bleached Muslin, 10 to 20c.
Lot of Sheeting—Unbleached " 10 to 18c.
Lot of Black and Second Mourning Calicoes.
Lot of Spring Calicoes, 7, 8, 9c.
Lot of Delaines, 12½, 13, 14c.

OUR NOTION STOCK is complete. We invite a visit from all to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere.

OUR GROCERY STOCK is second to none.

The above assortment is on exhibition at the store of M. A. WALMSLEY,
21 Corner of Mill and Radcliffe Sts.

JOHN F. KENEAGY,
DRUGGIST,
No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
OILS, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles,
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
Prescriptions carefully compounded. 264

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
21

Groceries & Provisions.
A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.
GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,
At the old Established
Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Dorrance St. bet. Wood & Pond Sts.
Respectfully informs his friends that he still has good and is prepared to furnish his customers with pure Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market. Also a good supply of Notions, Vegetables and FRUITS ANY VARIETY in their season.
61

REMOVAL.
P. O. HUTCHINS
Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of
Wood and Market Streets,
where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.
Special inducements given cash customers. 28

J. H. SOOY,
Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions,
AND CANNED GOODS,
N. W. Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices 1068

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

ADOLPH MITCHEL,
Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Lock No. 2, on Canal,
BRISTOL, PA.
A general assortment of fine Groceries cheap for cash. Give us a call. 1030

New Market House,
BY
WILLIAM MICHENER,
Market Street between Pond and Wood,
BRISTOL, PA.
BEEF, MUTTON and VEAL, constantly on hand. 251

HENRY MORTON,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
Mill Street,
ADJOINING THE RAILROAD HOTEL.
BALLS, Fairs, Parties and Festivals furnished with Ice Cream at short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. Flowers of all kinds constantly on hand. 1001

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake BAKER.
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.
BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 981

A. K. HOFF'S
BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,
NO. 28 MILL STREET,
Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 1026

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 402

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,
DENTIST,
43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices.
Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
602 BRISTOL, PA.

M. GEAR,
Dealer in
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,
NO. 50 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.
A general assortment of Shoes kept constantly on hand or made to order.
Mending promptly and neatly done. 156

JOSEPH SINGLEY,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
LAFAYETTE STREET,
Between Pond and Railroad, BRISTOL, PA.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 1002

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